IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,897—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communication must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Ton
1913				
8th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
18th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12300
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
London	" 627 or	" 528	" 940-8 or	" 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay,

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Apil
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Apil
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	9th Mar.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th Ap'l

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back " 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 579 to .. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back " 675
To London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
[illegible]na ..	6017	N. Ginrocich	8th Mar. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lingo	2185	Mon. 10th Mar.	11 a.m.*	P. D. & C.M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 13th Mar.	9 a.m.	P.C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 14th Mar.	6 a.m.	direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 13th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 13th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 20th Mar.
†Lindula	3358	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
8th March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Karachi ..	5566	15 Mar..	..
City of Athens ..	5594	..	18Mar
City of Vienna ..	4672	..	26 "
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
Cit / of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 "	14 "
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 "
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta ..	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester ..	5551	..	15 "
City of York ..	7810	..	31 "
Trafford Hall ..	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.
Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WEST-MINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the aum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Cash.	Payment in 12 months. per month	Payment in 24 months. per month
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs.	350 Rs. 32	Rs. 18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	"	550 " 50	" 27
Otto Piano	"	600 " 54	" 29
Gebruder Neumayer Piano	"	650 " 59	" 32
Gerhard Adam Piano	"	700 " 64	" 35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	"	750 " 68	" 37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	"	780 " 71	" 38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	"	825 " 75	" 41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	"	950 " 86	" 47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	"	950 " 86	" 47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	"	1,100 " 99	" 55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	"	1,100 " 99	" 55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	"	1,100 " 99	" 55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	"	1,200 " 109	" 59
BABY GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs.	1,350 Rs. 122	Rs. 66
Steinweg Baby Grand	"	1,650 " 150	" 81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	"	1,650 " 150	" 81
Bluthner Baby Grand	"	1,650 " 150	" 81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	"	1,650 " 150	" 81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs.	1,650 Rs. 150	Rs. 81
Schiedmayer Grand	"	1,850 " 168	" 91
Steinweg Grand	"	1,850 " 168	" 91
Bluthner Grand	"	1,850 " 168	" 91
Broadwood Grand	"	1,850 " 168	" 91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	"	2,000 " 181	" 98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER EGGS.

IT is wonderful to find how closely our own days are linked by language, legend, and customs to past ages. The students of folklore have discovered that many of the stories which fascinated our own child-minds have their origin in primitive days, and customs that we may have imagined to be comparatively modern, date back to hoary antiquity.

So with our customs: we practise many of them without thought of their immense antiquity. For example, the practice of giving "Easter Eggs" to our friends—who would suppose that it takes us back to the days of Abraham, back to the very childhood of religion and history to the ancient Persians among whom Zoroaster founded that singularly noble religion whose sacred Scriptures are the Zend Avesta. He taught men to believe in two great dieties, Ormuzd the good and beneficent God, perpetually at strife with Ahriman, the evil-power, for supremacy, and each striving to obtain undisputed possession of the great world-egg, which was further believed to have been "hatched" or created at the time of the year corresponding with our Easter.

As happened to many other practices of the ancient world, Christianity took over the egg-giving custom, and invested it with a new meaning; the egg became a symbol of the resurrection, because of the way in which life springs from its apparently dead substance. Then arose a practice of staining the egg red to commemorate the blood of Christ, and the custom became closely identified with the Easter or Paschal feast, while little by little the Easter eggs became the object of decorative art.

The natural egg is now, however, largely displaced for the purposes of this ancient custom by artificial devices, chief among which must be reckoned those dainty substitutes in CHOCOLATE specially made by MONGINI BROTHERS, who have also imported a large assortment of EASTER EGGS in dainty baskets, SATIN EGGS, WOODEN EGGS and CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE EGGS at prices ranging from

Annas 12 per dozen to Rs. 5 each.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THERE BEING a widespread feeling among Parsis that a Farewell Entertainment be given in honour of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY SYDENHAM, we have deemed it advisable to convene a PRELIMINARY MEETING to discuss in what way effect can be given to this desire.

Those desirous of attending the Meeting are requested to be present at Mr. BOMANJEE D. PETIT'S OFFICE, 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 6 P.M. (S.T).

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Dinshaw D. Davar
Dinshaw Petit	Cowasjee Jehangir
Shapurjee B. Broacha	Bomanjee D. Petit
Nowrosjee J. Gamadia	Ratan J. Tata
Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy	Muncherjee P. Khareghat
Jamsetjee A. Wadia	Hormusjee A. Wadia
Nowrosjee P. Vakil	Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee
Temuljee B. Nariman	Phirozsha B. Petit.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 407 OF 1911.

Re MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL HUSEIN; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court, for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 16th April, 1913, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 7th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE from SHANKER MARUTY KHARAT, the immoveable property described below, situated at Duncan Road, Bombay.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property, by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 1758,1760, New Nos. 8889, 8892, Old Survey Nos. 3/1295 and 2/1295 and new Survey Nos. 4755, 4754, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7329, 7330, and St. Nos. 65,67 to 77, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Dorabji, and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagubai.—Dated this 7th day of March 1913.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Scholl. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster, or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipe, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,
THE PERJURED CONFESSION.
DRAMA & TRAGEDY.

ANCIENT GREECE
A Trip amongst Antiquities.

THE GLORY OF WIFFLES,
A Popular Favourite's Comicalities.

THE VANDAL LEOPARD.
The Beast. The Statue. The Police.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
Current European Evants Illustrated.

THREE SHOWS:—6-30, 8-30, and 10 P.M.

TOWN HALL.

CONCERT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
T. E. LORD
AND
LADY SYDENHAM
AND
T. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE & MRS. PEIRSE.

In aid of the Relatives of the Seven Men belonging to H. M. Ship "PERSEUS," who lost their lives in H.M.S. "PERSEUS'S" Cutter in Persian Gulf, whilst engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 14TH AND 15TH MARCH,
AT 9-30 P. M.

Given by the combined Officers and Ship's Companies of H.M. Ships "HIGHFLYER," "PHILOMEL" AND "SPHINX."

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. TO 8 P.M. (S.T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).
ADMISSION—ANNAS FOUR.

MAIDANIA.

TO-DAY, AT 5-30 P.M.
CHILDREN'S DAY
SPORTS AND RACES.
Prizes and Presents.
Children's Beauty Competition for Boys and Girls under 10 years old.

MASSED BANDS
at 9-30 P.M.

Band of the XIV (King's) Hussars under the direction of Mr. W. Robinson, L. R. A. M. and Band of the 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. Dewsall.

1. March.....Entry o' the Gladiators.....Fucik
Conductor Mr. A. Dewsall
2. Overture.....Peet and Peasant.....Suppe
Conductor Mr. W. M. Robinson
3. Selection...Reminescences of England .....Arrd. Godfrey
Conductor Mr. A. Dewsall
4. Valse.....Lina.....Linck
Conductor Mr. W. M. Robinson
5. Descriptive Piece.A Hunting Scene.Bucalosi
Conductor Mr. A. Dewsall
6. Fantasia...Voyage in a Troopship...Miller
Conductor Mr. W. M. Robinson
7 Three Dances.....Nell Gwyn.....German
Conductor A. Dewsall
8. Two Step.....Everybodys doing it....Berlin
Conductor Mr. W. M. Robinson.

CARNIVAL STREAMERS.

SPECIAL DINNER.

SUNDAY, 9TH MARCH,
AT 9-30 (S. T.)
THE SYRIAN OSMANI THEATRICAL Co.

A wonderful exhibition of the beautiful National Dances of the Balkan Provinces by the talented Turkish Ladies

RAHLOO HANOOM
AND
KAMELIA HANOOM

Supported by a full Company.
BALKAN, SYRIAN, GRECIAN AND BEDOUIN DANCES.
The Band of the 14th King's Hussars will play during intervals.
Admission to Garden and Entertainment, Annas 8.
There will be a few reserved Seats at Special Prizes.
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1913.
FULL BAGPIPE and DRUM BAND of the
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.
SWORD DANCES SCOTCH REELS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A RARE TREAT.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES.

In the distinguished presence of
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM
AND
H. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE AND MRS. PEIRSE.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS VIRTUOSI OF THE PIANO, VIOLIN AND 'CELLO.

CHERNIAVSKY.

TO-DAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.
SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT

to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear
These INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Boxes from Rs.10 to 30. | Dress Circle,Rs.3.
Stalls, Rs.5 front seats. | Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls, Rs. 4 back seats. | Gallery, Re. 1.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Half Price on gallery.
Children half price in all classes.
Seats reserved at ROSE & Co.
At the close of the performance Tram-Cars at Girgaum Terminus,and Taxi-Autos and Victorias available at the Theatre.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

After an unprecedented success at Bombay, Poona, Amravti and Nagpur.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.
GRAND SOUVENIER CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, at 9-30 P.M., S.T.
Mrs. C. SARASWATI BAI,
The famous Songstress of S. India.
PRICES—Rs. 5, 3 & 2.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., Fort.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Manager.....LEW JAMES.
6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
TWO NEW "STARS" TO-NIGHT
MISS GLADYS KERR
Ragtime Vocalist and Speciality Dancer.

CUBBY KING.
Champion Trick Cyclist.

OUR BRIGHT LITTLE 'STAR'
COMTESSE OLGA.
Has several new items.

SIGNORA CARMELITA.
Song and Dances from GRAND OPERAS

OUR CINEMA PICTURES,
THE "BEST" IN TOWN.
BARODA WEDDING FESTIVITIES.
State Procession. Military Sports.
ELEPHANT FIGHT.
Indian Wrestling. Acrobatic Display.

BOMBAY RACES.
Filmed by desire of the Turf Club. Both of these films were taken by Bourne and Shepherd

OUR DRAMA IS A THRILLER.
THE PATH OF DESTINY
a film 2,600 feet long. Beautifully coloured.

WIG WILLIAM, A LODGER FOR THE NIGHT.
PATHE'S GAZETTE, INCLUDES THE BOMB OUTRAGES.
on Lloyd George's House by Suffragettes.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY AMATEURS
with play
JACK STRAW.
Farce in 3 Acts
BY
SOMERSET MOUGHANS
ON MARCH 27, 28, 29.
Prices—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.
THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE
CONCERT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1913,
AT 9-30 P. M.
PERFORMERS :—

Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, the Misses S. Jassavalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, A. D. C., and Mr. Guibara.

Reserved Stalls ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle... " 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20 & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.
Arrangements will be made for Purdah Parties.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
AND HALL OF VARIETIES.
SANDHURST ROAD.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

SATURDAY — WITH LONDON HONORS — 8TH MARCH.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF

NELSON BOTHWICK	LITTLE CHARLIE,
CHARACTER COLOURED COMEDIAN AND INSTRUMENTALIST DIRECT FROM THE GREAT WHITE CITY, LONDON.	THE 6-Year Old Wonder of the WORLD COON IMPERSONATOR & DANCER PUPIL OF GEO. ELLIOT AND EUGENE STRATTON.

10 P.M. TO 12 P.M. | MADAME VIOLET BOTHWICK HIGH SOPRANO & BANJOIST | LAST SHOW ONLY.

THE WHOLE COMBINED WITH OUR GRAND CINEMA PROGRAMME.
NOTE CHANGE OF TIME.

1ST SHOW..... 7 to 8 P.M. (CINEMA & MAZDIE).
2ND SHOW ..... 8-30 to 9-30 P.M. (CINEMA & MAZDIE).
3RD SHOW ..... 10 to 12 P.M. (BOTHWICK PARTY & CINEMA).

PRICES AS USUAL.
EXCEPT FOR OUR LAST SHOW.

BOXES to hold 6.....	Rs. 10	2nd CLASS.....	ANS. 8
SINGLE SEAT	Rs. 2	3rd CLASS	ANS. 2
1ST CLASS	Re. 1		

ALCAZAR PICTURE PALACE.

KALBADEVI ROAD,
Near Maidania.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PICTURES,

combined with Talented and Refined Company of VARIETY ARTISTS, ACROBATS, Etc.,

SPECIAL SCOTCH & RUSSIAN DANCES.

Price :—Box Rs. 10, Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 4, and 2.
TIME :—6-30 P.M. and 9-30 P.M.

1½ HOURS' SHOW. | AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. CHARNI ROAD. | 1½ HOURS' SHOW.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE FAMOUS TYCOON TROUPE
PERFORMING-DOGS FROM THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION, WHITE CITY, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, LONDON.
The most marvellous exhibition of Canine Intelligence ever seen.

A BUMPER PROGRAMME. DON'T MISS OUR STAR PICTURE.

THE LION'S REVENGE.
A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA OF CIRCUS LIFE.
A Marvel of Realism showing 20 full-grown lions let loose in full view of the audience.

COMICS IN ABUNDANCE.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-15 to 11-45 P.M.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5 to 6-30 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL OFFICERS will find to the utmost advantage in ordering their requirements of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES, &c., or any kind of goods through SHELLIM & CO., Domestic Agents, 82, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MONEY LENDERS.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffaloe's milk delivered morning and evening.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Bands, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

TO BE LET immediately, TOP FLOOR OF STONE HOUSE in Middle, Colaba. Airy, commodious, facing sea. Sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 150 without stable. Apply J. R. KHARAS, Colaba.

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar Road, Dadar, only for European, convent and schools family. Rent Rs. 55 per month. Apply G. D. Smith, Dadar.

TO BE LET 1st and 2nd FLOOR of "Bombay View" at Colaba, spacious compound with garden right round the building. Apply R. S. MISTRY, 43, Panday's Sanitarium, Colaba.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdgs. Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

WANTED.—A competent full time DRILL MASTER for Municipal Schools. Apply Box No. 391, care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.
TAYLOR & Co, Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
ESTABLISHED 1671.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1 BAY ARAB GELDING, aged 7, about 14-0 1-2 hands. Station Polo, up to any amount of work. Make a good hack for district work, etc., quiet to ride and believed absolutely sound. Price Rs. 500. Apply box No. 362, care of "Bombay Gazette."

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND,
AND IN
FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, AND SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents is their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boys and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E. C.

WANTED.

REQUIRED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSING FOR THE CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, BOMBAY. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 325. Four years' engagement. Free quarters and board. Only thosewho arefully qualified in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Maternity Work. need apply Applications (with copies of testimonials) should be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to learn BOOKBINDING. Experience unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars, stating salary wanted, &c., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCENEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lease will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.

DEALERS IN STATIONERY

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc. ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 239. FIXED RATES.

BHISEY WAGLE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
GIRGAUM, GRANT ROAD MORTAR MILL, MANUFACTURERS.
Lime, Table-bricks, Mortar, Nirn, Surfi and Simpi Whitewash Quick-lime.
IMPORTERS.
Sand, Tandur and Shahabad Stones, and H Brand Cement, etc.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

BANKS

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Moyang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Bombay, 89, Apollo Street
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

URMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gartlan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A. & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, glass door almyrah, marble top wash-hand table, writing table, dressing chest of drawers, electric table fan, Jost fan, cane sofas and chairs, two folding camp canvas beds, cushions, aluminium utensils, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes.—

One lot brass and copper handas, pahlas, kalsis lotas, two looking-glasses, wooden chair and stool.

By order of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., and account and risk of the concerned. F. D. G. 7291.—One case white embroidered flower jaconets, 35-6, 140 pieces each 10 yds.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 pair of white Hungarian horses, 15 hands, go well in single and double harness.
1 pair of dark bay waler horses, go well in single and double harness.
1—12-H. P. 2 cylinder, 5-seated "Benford" motor-car, tyre tubes, etc., in good working order.

By order of the Chief Officers, Fire Brigade, owing to having adopted motor traction in the Brigade.—

1 black waler gelding, 15 2 1-2 high, age about 16 years, suitable for carriage work.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 2 1-2 high, age about 11 years, very strong, suitable for heavy work.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 2 1-2 high, age about 11 years, also very strong and suitable for heavy work.

The above horses are in good condition.

Also 6 sets of harness, complete, as used in the Brigade, comprising halter, bits, curb, patent snap collar, traces and sway bars, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., cabinets, one roll-top writing table, bookcase, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, gramophone with records, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, gent's and lady's bicycles, rich suits and wearing apparels and boots, rich enamelled bath tub, Singer's sewing machine, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of the late Captain O. R. Sewells and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very Rare Artistic Pictures, old Vases, Sevres, Bronzes, old Curios, Furniture, etc., by eminent French Artists never before been exhibited in Bombay.

Under instructions from the Directors of the Exhibition of Pictures, Sevres and Bronzes, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Waterloo Mansion, next to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey & Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very large rare collection of remarkable Works of Arts, consisting of very rare old China vases, rare busts, caskets, tea cups, one clock Josephine green ground, Empire of Imperial Factory, rare old Comfit boxes of different colours and gold relief decoration, bust Marie-Antoinette of Versailles, incense burner globe sevres, flower decoration, one pair Normand vases, one Egyptian tete-a-tete, purple ground rich empire decoration on each piece the heads of Napoleon and his family, plates festoon decoration, birds, decoration rays with flower bunch of grapes, one vase urn themire, six plates Sun Capo di Monti, one magnificent jewel-casket in rose wood, style Louis XV, six pairs Candelabres "Vieux Lison," one globe clock, lady's writing tables, with marble tops, one ink-stand Empire, two lamps gilded bronze, one casket Compiegne E. T. 'Gros-Bleu' Sevres, subject "Music Louis XV", one wedding casket Capo di Monti (an exceptional piece), one pair vases, style Empire, subject, "A She Warrior" (mythological subject), one column biscuit, representing on the top the seasons and on the bottom mythological subject, one ice dish ribbed sevres turquoise flower, style Louise XVI; four pairs figures intinerant merchants, representing the cails of Paris, one garniture composed of three vases, subject "Mythological figures" the centre vase forming clock with gong (an exceptional piece) and many others too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view from Monday.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th March, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 9th March, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Paltan Road, near Sitaram Building, and next to Mr. Jaffer Suleman Dispensary, the valuable and neat dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, platedware, glassware and crockeryware, sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano by Hamilton, in perfect order, Singers' hand sewing machine, aviary with birds, standing and table lamps, pictures, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of C. Sayers, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, book and hat stands, carpets, baba ghatry, iron safes, phonographs with records, etc.

11 cases champagne by Perinet and Fils.
15 cases Marmars claret.
2 cases St. Julien claret.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th March, 1913.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE on TUESDAY, 11th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 10 Military Square Lane, opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboard, dinner waggon, mahoganized tapestry lined, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lady's writing table, mahoganized tile back jardineers, iron and brass bedsteads, with horse hair mattress, double mirror door almyrahs and cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, American ice box, flower vases, table ornaments, Singapore cane furniture, etc., etc.

The property of H. Bodley, Esq., proceeding to England and others. The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 8th March, 1913.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablemen allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DENT—Feb. 14, at Carrigeen, Fermoy, the wife of Major B. C. Dent, Leicestershire Regt, of a son.

PENNO.—Feb. 12, at Portland House, Botley, Hants, the wife of T. W Lanyon Penno, late 1st batt. (Prince of Wales's own) West Yorkshire Regt., of a son.

TYNDALE.—Feb. 17, at Meavy Rectory, Yelverton, South Devon, the wife of Capt. Francis Wentworth Tyndale, C.M.G., of a son.

CREE—Feb. 10, at Woodlane House, Falmouth, the wife of Capt. Cecil Cree, Royal Field Art., of a daughter.

HAMOND.—Feb. 15, at Fornham, All Saints Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of Philip Hamond, D.S.O. (late the Norfolk Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HEWAT—AYLMER—Feb. 10, at St. Andrew's Church, West Kensington, Arthur Grayhurst Hewat, son of J. Grayhurst Hewat, of Savill Lodge, Surbiton, to Grace Marion, daughter of the late Capt. J. Evans-Freke Aylmer, of Fernery, Surbiton, and of Mrs. Aylmer, of 109 Talgarth Road, Baron's Court, W.

MACKIE—CHAMBERLAINE.—Feb. 9, at the Register Office, Kensington, Thomas Mackie, son of the late Thomas Mackie, to Cecilia Tankerville Chamberlaine, daughter of Capt. Charles Chamberlaine, R.N.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON.—Feb. 17, at Felixstowe, Agnes Isobel, the beloved wife of Col. H. P. Ferguson, late Royal Army Medical Corps.

FLEMYNG-GYLL—Feb. 17, at Salisbury, Lieut.-Col. Flemyng George Gyll, late Royal House Art. of 8 Montpelier Crescent Brighton, and late of Remenham House, Wraysbury, Bucks, aged 71.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; and 11 to 12-30 p. m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30.

Maxim :—When men speak secretly among themselves about religion that which they do not wish the common people to know—this is the origin out of which error grows.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" will leave Bombay harbour to-day at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express.	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

ADDRESS BY MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.—Mr Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., will give an address to men to morrow at 9 p m, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. C. H. Bayard, V.D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion 2, I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mollandane, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day.

March ..... Territorial Blankenburg
Overture... ..... Tutti in Maschera. Pedrotti
a Mazurka (Cornet Sol)..... Solo .. Zikoff
b A Summer Idyll.. Hiawatha. Moret
Selection ..... Miss Hook of Holland Rubens
Valse ..... La Reine des Cosaus Waldteufel
a American Barn Dance ... . Popcorn... Lath
b Polka-March ... Marionette... Courquin
Selection ..... The Sunshine Girl Rubens

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Forester under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Sandstand at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Les Zouaves... .....Clay
Melodies (from) The Dancing Mistress Monckton
Valse (from). The Girl in the Taxi...Gilbert
Overture..... Masaniello .....Auber
Intermezzo (with B Hs).Chanson des Cloches..Ward
Dance .....Norwegian..... .....Grieg
Medley (from) The Mousme .....Monckton
a. Morceau (Migron) Salut D'amour Elgar
b Descriptive Piece ...The Turkish Patrol...Michaelis.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. R.E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., S. B. and G. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo W. Sainer, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March..... Silver Myrtles ..... Ball
Overture..... Zampa ..... Herold
Valse Lente... Bebe ..... Vessey
Suite ..... Ballet Russe ..... Luigini
Cornet Solo .Love come from Fairyland ..... Lincke
Prelude ..... Jarnefelt
Selection... Harry Lauder's Songs. Rimmo
Galop ..... Infernal ..... Kaler Bela

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. Victoria O. Rajput L Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.

March .....Pomp and Circumstance ..... Elgar
Overture..... Zampa ..... Herold
Valse ..... Dreaming ..... Joyce
Selection .. Cavalleria Rusticana ..... Mascagni
Patrol ..... V. S. A ..... Coxmoore
Selection .. Miss Hook of Holland ..... Rubens
Two-Step ...Down in Jungle Town ..... Darewski

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.—Five lectures specially for young cricketers, by Prof. P. Baloo are to be given on "batting," "bowling" and "cricket in England," at the Aryan E. S. Schools, Angre's Wady, near Girgaum Post Office.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.—There will be preliminary meeting of Parsis in connection with the proposed entertainment to their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sydenham at Mr. B. D. Petit's office, 7-11, Elphinstone-circle, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.—In the Local Examinations held in 1912 in India, the following are among the successful candidates :—Edna D. Clarke, Simla; Olive Chappell, Bombay; Nella Teylor, Simla; and Freda D. Abeyesinghe, Colombo.

ARRIVAL.—His Highness Maharao Sri Khengarji Savai Bahadur Rao of Kutch is expected to arrive here with Prince Madhubha Saheb on Saturday the 18th inst. at the Grant Road station at about 7 a. m. (S. T.) and will put up at Sheth Naranji Dwarkadas' Bungalow on Dungersey Road, Walkeshwar.

INDIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—To-morrow, at 11 a.m., there will be a mass meeting of the English Sunday School children of Bombay, and a Children's Flower Service at Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder. On Monday, at 8-45 p.m., at the Y.W.C.A., there will be a Lecture by Miss Huntley entitled "What does it mean to Teach? How can one learn to know the Principles and Art of Teaching?" followed by a discussion. On Wednesday, 8-45 p.m., at the Y.W.C.A., there will be a lecture by Miss Huntley entitled "What is child study? Why is it essential?" followed by a discussion.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 8th March, 1913.

177. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 Noon on the 15th instant.

Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup

1 R. Rifle Meeting. The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m. Reference Current Programme Page 22, (Match No. 14) is cancelled For match No. 14 "Leslie Challenge Cup" Conditions.—Teams of one Officer or N. C. Officer and 8 Rank and File will assemble at Santa Cruz station on the day, the 9th instant at 7 a. m. where instructions will be issued.

Detail :

Sunday 9th March.—Match No. 14, Leslie Challenge Cup marching Competition, and Match No. 17, Highland Challenge Cup Field firing Ranges, and Matches No. 1 to 6, B.V.R Ranges.

179. Parade.—There will be a parade for "A" Company at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for those members who have not completed 20 parades.

180. Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 3 d Stage will be competed for on Monday the 10th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m I. V. R A Matches 11 and 12 will be fired concurrently with 3rd Stage Viceroy's Competition.

181. Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th Instant.

182. Rifle Meeting.—The following is the result of the firing for "All Comers" (Event 21).

1. Sergt. Clyne B. V. A. Score 31, Rs. 30.
2. Corpl Chard B. V. A. Score 31, Rs. 20.
3. Vol. Clarke B. V. R. Score 31, Rs. 15.
4. Corpl. Judd, I G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Score 31 Rs. 10
5. Sergt. Vecoras B. V. R. Score 30 Rs. 10.
6. Cy. Collyer B. V. R Score 9 Rs. 5,
7. Sergt. Cook, I G. I. P. Ry. Vol 29 Rs. 5.
8. Sergt. Clark B. V. R. Score 28 Rs. 5-

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 8th March 1913.

1. Members are reminded that the General Officer Commanding the Division will inspect the corps on Monday morning next the 10th instant at 7-15 a.m. Every member residing in Bombay and neighbourhood must attend or furnish a medical certificate.

2. There will be a Church Parade on Sunday morning next, the 9th instant, at 11-30 a.m. at the corps standing Camp.

Dress Review Order White

Members not in possession of the full dress are requested to attend in Khaki, Sword to be slung on the waist belt.

The following is the result of the competitions held on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning last.

Horse Mastership Cup.

Won by Trooper J. Wallace, "C" Troop with a total points of 66, while Sergeant A. E. Bird was only 2 points behind him with a score of 64.

Scout Contest Cup.

Won by Corporal J. R. Webster, "C" Troop.

Lloyd Lindsay Conditions.

Teams to ride a given course over 3 jumps halt at the 100 yards range, and dismount in alternate half sections, fire 5 rounds each at a target mounted piece to the 200 yards range, and fire as before mount and return over 2 jumps. Time limit 8 minutes, points for style and dressing.

Dress—Drill Order with arms. Carbines to be carried as usual on parade.

Target, second Class ordinary.

The competition is limited to the teams from each troop.

The Senior Sergeant in each Troop will select teams.

6 Teams competed, The winning Team consisted of

Corpol. J. R. Webster, Trooper J. L. Thomson, Trooper J. A. Stewart, Trooper, F. S. White, "C" Troop 2nd Team.

With a total score of 134 points. The 1st team of "C" Troop being the runners up with a net score of 95.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

5th Sunday in Lent, or Passion Sunday.—9th March, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 96, 200, 494, 558; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns—96, 112, 263. Collections for—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Matins Choral; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of Confirmation at Christ Church, Byculla, on Friday the 7th, at 6-30 p.m.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba—Clergy; Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m., and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon, D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—English—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Marathi—9 a. m. Holy Communion, Morning Prayer and Sermon. Gujerati—2-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m. Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass, Chaplain.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Diocesan Church Society.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte,—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a. m.; 8 a.m 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m.; 7-30 a. m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service. 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a. m., High Mass; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios—6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass); 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours),—New Sonapur—Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Gartison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes: Sunday School, 5 p. m.; Social Hour 9 to 10 p.m. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p. m. Pleasant Sunday evening open to all from 9 to 10 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church) Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain, Rev. J. Cameron, 9-30 a. m., Joint Morning Service. 6-30 p. m., Evening Service, Psalm 15, Hymns 233, 249, 295.

United Free Church of Scotland. Wandby Road—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A. Sunday Services 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher—Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English), Preacher, Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p. m. Evening Service (Marathi) Preacher, Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. MANTUA MARCH 7.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Mantua" with the English mails arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:

Aman, Mr. J. G.
Andrews, Mrs S. H.
Annesley, Lady Clare
Anninos, Mr. C.
Atkinson, Mrs. Emily.
Baker, Miss M.
Barclay, Mr. E. A.
Beddy, Capt. P. L.
Bell, Mr. W.
Ben-Adada, Mr. Mohamed.
Benani, Mr. Mohemed.
Bennett, Mr. Arthur.
Beresford, Mrs.
Bett, Miss.
Bew, Miss.
Black, Mrs. W. C.
Borthwick, Lady.
Breese, Miss Mary E.
Brookes, Mr. A.
Cameron, Mr. Watson.
Campbell, Capt. Hector.
Carruthers, Mr. D.
Case-Morris, Miss V.
Cassillis, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of
Cassillis, Countess of
Challice, Miss M.
Chapman, Mrs. and infant.
Charrington, Mr. H.
Colomb, Mr. R.
Collingsplatt, Mrs. A.
Cork and Orrery, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of
Couper, Col.
Crane, Mr. C. K.
Croft, M. P., Mr. H. P.
Croft, Mrs.
Crompton, Mr. G. W.
Crompton, Mrs. and maid.
Delahay, Mr. C.
Dooris, Mr. W. C.
Dunn, Mr. E.
Duxbury, Mr. B. H.
East, Mr. A. T.
Edwards, Mr. W.
Edwards, Mrs. and child.
Eggar, Mr. E. H.
Eggar, Mrs.
Fennemore, Mr. E.
Fennemore, Mrs. and child.
Fletcher, Mr. M.
Fletcher, Mr. R.
Gayer, Mrs. W. A.
Goldney, Mrs. P. and infant.
Gover, Mr. A. C.
Gover, Mrs. and intant.
Grant, Mrs. Hubert.
Gray, Mr. A.
Gray, Mrs.
Green, Mr. W. L.
Greetham, Miss A.
Griffith, Mr. F. C.
Griffith, Mrs.
Grunberg, Mr. F.
Hadwen, Mr. J. W.
Harcourt, Capt. E S.
Hiam, Miss Cissie.
Hogg. Capt. G. E. M.
Hogg, Mrs.
Horsfall, Mr. L.
Horsfall, Mrs.
Howe, Mr. George.
Illins, Capt. J. W.
Jackson, Mr. Wm.
Jackson, Mrs.
Johnson, Mr.
Johnson, Mr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf 2,325 tons, Captain P Bremer arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Durban, 6th February with a general cargo and 6 saloon and 16 deck passengers.

The Rubertino Line steamer Sicilia, 3,186 tons Captain D Maganzim arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa, 17th February with a general cargo and passengers.

The P & O S N Company steamer Mantua 5905 tons, Captain F W Vibert, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, 14th February, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Lane steamer Neuenfels, 3941 tons, Captain H Schimarz, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Hamburg, 26 January with a general cargo.

The Austria Lloyds S N Company's steamer Varwants 3727 tons Captain R Dannecker, arrived in harbour on Friday from Yokohama, 24th January, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Avermoor 2382 tons Captain J K Kisfud sailed on Friday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lesli 2499 tons Captain C W Henderson sailed on Friday for Dunkie with a general cargo.

The steamer Glenmoch 1983 tons Captain F. Faith sailed on Friday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C T Penny, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt B A Nurento ..... R N Flag-ship
H M S Philomel... ..Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx .. ...Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr G H Gibson ... ...
R I M S Minto ....Comdr G H Finnis ..... R I Marine
H T Plassy.....Comdr Andrews ...Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —MAR. 7

African Monarch ..3593 Bakers .....
Bele of France...2458 Cargill ...T M and Co
& Yule and Co
Breconian .....2577 Jones...W & A G & Co
Beachey .. ..2697 Turner .. ..
Paris.....757 Coates.. ..... Arab Steamers

Ferrara... ....717 Feathers .....
Helios ....860 Kundsen ... .. P F and Co
Izmira ... .963 Dudley.... ..M M and Co
Lhasa ..... 949 Penny..... ..M M & Co
Lied wfels ....3525 Muller .... W & A G & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Mahlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Noor-el-Bahr.....213 Mahomed ... .Nacoda
Shah Jehan .....638 Nacoda ... . Nacoda
Sal-ette ....2391 Le vellin...Aden...P and O Co
Sagua ....1012 Murison ...S Wallace & Co
Virawa .....2176 Owen ... ... M M & Co
Vorwaerts ... 3723..... ..Danneeker Triest A. .N. Co
Whitelay Hall 2,380 Mead ...W & A G & Co
Washington.....2599 St ge .....Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. —MAR. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Arabistan ...	3367	Davies	12-3	M M and Co	
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	..Hull	...8-3 ..	J inlay
C & H China	3871	Gunoroch	..Kobe...	...8-3	A L S N Co
D H Clan Matheson...	3052	Harris	...J F & Co		
F Crown of Castile ...| 2827	M-Killop	.....	Genoa ...| 5-3	K N Nixon & Co
H Mansuri	3042	Jore	..Jeypore	...10-3 ..	Bo and P S N Co
K Fairport.....	2413	Greig	...W & A G & Co		
M Metherpark ...	2804	Taylor ...	.....	...	...
Markgraf	2325	...	.....	Brem a A.S. & Co	
Mantua	5905	.....	Vibert P.	... & Co	W and A G and Co
Neuenfels.....	3941	.....	Schwarz	W & A G	and Co
O Lowmoor...	2516	Pippet	...W & A G & Co		
P Orontes...	3032	Jocken	..Hamburg	7-1...	W and A Graham Co
Q Moscinee ...	993	Richardson ...	... ...		B P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi ..	3516	Morrison ...L'p			K N and Co
2 Massilia.....	3350	Thomson ...L'pool		9-3	W & A G Co
3 Sicilia	3187	.....	Messrs ni R Line		
4 Wearbeck...	2446	Thompson...Mi	Fabro ...		W & G & Co
5 Newburn...	2325	Richard ..Antwerp...		10-3	J M & Co
7 Habsburg ...	2 94	Siberich ...	Priese...		
		10-3	...A L S N Co		
8 Benguela.....	3583	Owen ...	Antwerp...		
		8-3	...W & A G & Co		
9 Assaye...	4359	Cockman ..Shanghai...		12-3	P & O Co
10&11 Urlana.....	3384	Pratt ...	...Calcutta...		M M and Co
12&13 Persia.....	4154	Bradshaw.....		8-3	P and O Co

H W P D

Netravati	..Repairing	..Bo S N Co	
Kaveri.....	553	Mahomed...	B and S N Co
Mahanadio	549	.....	B and S N Co

30 ton Crane

Kola	510	Elton...	Repairing... M M & Co

M W D D

Arcadia .....| 3613	Barcham	London on 1913...	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Markgraf.....	Bremer ...	Durban Feb 6
7	Sicilia	Maganzim.	Genoa, Feb 17
	Mantua	Vibert ...	London Feb14
	Neuenfels ...	Schwarz	Hamburg, F2
	Vorwaerts ...	Schnecker	Yokohama, J24

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
1	Avermoor ...	Kesford ...	Calcutta
	Clan Leslie.	Henderson.	Dunkirk
	Glenmoor ...	Tait	Dunkirk
7	Miriana	Pratt	Calcutta
	Virawa ...	Owen	Moulmein
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer Sicilia for Genoa &c.
" Hoogly for Rangoon.
" Parrara for Persian Gulf
" Behar for Kobe and Co
" Markgraf for Durban etc
" Patiala (to arrive) for Persian Gulf and Co.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I. S. N. Co's steamer Neuralia left Port Said on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Società Nav. one di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Kobe on the 7th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—160 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 21 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 15 1-4 cwts myrabollams, F.M. Billimoria and Co; 75 cwts oil cakes, M Hurjee and Co; 7 bales wool, J Veerchard; 29 bales wool, The Bombay Co: 30 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 37 bales wool, 2 Hagji.

City of Karachi s—4906 1-2 cwts, oil cakes, R J Daver and Co; 350 bales cotton Salomon Bros; 47 tons linseed F F Campbell and Co: 2744 cwts oil cakes Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—787 1 2 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co; 7000 cwts, Bonemeal, Hollinghurst and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—4002 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

Massilia s—500 cwts linseed, 499 cwts groundnuts, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1485 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri 13 cases piecegoods, E Meiffre; 5 cwts, jowaree, 2011 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Benguela s—2000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 4000 castorseed Ralli Bros.

Newburn s—25 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 1001 cwts myrabollams' S Cooverji and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmoor s—3,003 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, 2,010 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 210 bales hemp, H Govindji 2,000 tons manganeseore J Finlay and Co. 200 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co. 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

Newburn s—125 tons manganeseore Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Fairport s—2,500 tons manganeseore The Central I Mining Co.

Benguela s—520 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 41 cwts gum Coxs Shipping Agency.

FOR GENOA.

Crown of Castile s—572 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 tons old iron, M. Sherriff and Co; 192 tons; iron plates G Hakeirji and Co.

Sicilia s—144 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,050 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., write from Manchester, on Thursday. 13th February, 1913 the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 1st last to last Friday.

Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,474,550	1,027,000
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	1,332 060	914,510
American def'd Spinners for the week...	420,000	418,000
American into sight for the week	231,000	462,000
American into sight for the season ...	11,078,000	12,703,000
Receipts at American ports	7,984,000	9,169,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,702,000	5,981,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,890,000	4,909,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	451,000	425,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton...	113,000	87,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	124,000	64,000

Last Monday the 10th inst. the present week opened with Liverpool Spot American at 6·94d. and New York Spot at 12·95 cents for the sixth day in succession, the Cotton Markets being remarkably firm, while Textiles and Yarns have been quiet though generally firm—we can however derive satisfaction from the Board of Trade returns for January showing imports £4,278,541, and exports £5,206,887 more than Jan. 1912—of the exports Cotton Textiles claim an increase of 89,000,000 yards value £1,335,423, more than last year (January) while Grey yarns show a decrease of 2,000,000 lbs., compared with the same month—there were large increases to India and Turkey and a moderate increase to China.

The moment of Cotton "into sight" has become greatly restricted, while the continued large movement "out of sight" statistically favours the Bulls, such conditions however have been foreseen for some time; on the other hand the hitch in the negotiations if the six-power loan to China and the prosecution of the War in Turkey, exercise a 'counter-acting' influence on the markets, and there are opinions held by some people in this and other markets that we have seen the top as regards prices-others hold different opinions based on better prospects shortly to fellow in China, the early conclusion of the war in Turkey, the somewhat moderate supply of good Spinning American cotton and the necessity Spinners are under of paying big "points on" to obtain their selections and amongst those influence by the more bullish view are India Buyers who purchase further in good quantities of Dyed and Bleached goods for July-September shipments they argue that even if an indifferent S. W. Monsoon occurs this year, Dealars have done so well for several years that they will be strong enough to stand the reverse and that cheaper goods could not be bought later and shipped in time to complete in the Autumn season it may be argued however that the American planters are not likely to decrease their areas this spring when they have done so well with the last Crop, and so we may have prospects later on of a large Crop, and prices would be affected by such a prospect.

We had a good piece of news last Friday the 7th inst. when the settlement was announced of the disputes between Masters and Operatives concerning the "bad work" question, which matter has in future to be referred to a Joint Committee the seven Mills stopped through this grievance resumed work this week, all except one it is further not now a demand of the operatives to withdraw from the Brooklands Agreement, but possibly to amend it (the Operative Spinners only amongst the workers had given notice of withdrawal.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. Liverpool Spot American advanced to 6·99d. and New York Spot advanced to 13·05 cents these advances during the week again confirm the firmness of the Cotton Markets, and considering the large exports especially to India, and the abundant quantities still to go forward in the next few months, Merchants here and in the Far East will be best served by a continuance of firm prices, although fresh business will be restricted at present rates here we should like to know of the completion of the China loan, the end of the War in Turkey, and the assurance of a favourable Indian Monsoon before another big buying time takes place.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Graham's Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. 6. BOMBAY, MARCH 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 1-16		1-1
3 do. Rates.	89 1-8	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	90 1-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 1-2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-2		2-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·24 1-2	unchgd	
do do. N w York	4·31 7-8	·8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight....	4 11-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	5	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans- ..	4 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold, ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.
The Bombay mails of 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions...	£37,500,000	Dec	£200,000
Public Deposits..	£24 600,000	Inc	£ 100,000
Other Deposits ..	£40,500,000	Dec	£1,200,000
Govt. Securities..	£13 100,000	Unchgd	
Other Securities.	£22 500,000	Inc	£600,000
Notes and Coin ..	£ 7,800,000	Inc	£ 00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Fair demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales	... 42,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 10,000 "
Imports	... 6,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6 82—11
Egyptian F. f. F. Brown ...	9·90 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERIES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·54	6 54	6·54	6·52
—04	—04	—04	—04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.		Sept-Oct.
6·49	6 40		6·28
—04	—04		·02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.		Jan.-Feb.
6·20	6·18		6·16
—02	—02		—2

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·85 July 1·89.
New York official Noon call May 11·97 Jul. 11·90.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·15 July 12·1i.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	20,000
" Receipts at " last year...	44 ·0
" Exports to Great Britain	,000
" Exports to Continent ...	15 ·00
Spot Cotton	...12·70 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 11·25—9i
Futures—Month of July 11·89 unchgd
Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to weakness in Southern spot market and increased offering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of May	... 12·1 1+02
Futures month of July	... 12·17+02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	... 3 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months	... May.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value	
Wheat Red Karachi	.. No quotation.
Do Months—	... ..

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Ros Santa Fe 62lbs.	...39- unchgd.
do Months—Mar.	
Buyers &c. ...	... Done
Tone—Quiet but Steady.	
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb	...34 3-1—unchgd
	Mar-Apl.
Buyers etc. ...	... Value.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

South Australian ...	...37 2- unchgd.
Do Months	Feb.
Buyers etc. ...	...Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...51 3-8—5-3
Do. Months—	...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship	...52 1-4—-2
Do. Months—	... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Brown Cawnpore	...52 1-4—-2
Do. Months—	... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers	

Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	... 47 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers	

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta	... 44-9
Do. Months—	...April-June.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 41 3-4	unchgd
Do. Months—	... Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—	Sellers.

COTTONSEED,—
Bombay Cottonseed Market 6 19 Oun lbgd
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Value. Stead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 12 1-2—1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3 10 1-2 unchgd
Mar.-April—Value. Quiet.

FREIGHTS—
Inals :—Cardiff, to Bombay 14s.—Value.
ARRIVALS :—
" Semiramis."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags ...13 6 3-4+3-4d
D/. Months of Shipment...May-Aug —Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Fair demand rather firmer.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India 12 11 1-4+1 1-2d
Do Months of Shipments—Mar.-Apr.—Sellers.
Tone—High prices asked check business.
German Beet-roo 5u p.c ...10 1 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipmen s ... May—Sellers.
10 1 3-4 unched—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady with a fair business.
E A S a Similar Crystal C & F India ...14 4 1-2
Months of Shipments...Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Fair demand.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta and Bombay .. 12-6
Month of Shipments ...Mar.—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. (7TH Mar. 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Mar., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	66	85,690
B. B. and C. I. Raily	45	54,987

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.		
Bank of Bom. " "	27th Dec. 1912	8	"
Bank of Mad " "	31st Dec. "	8	"

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 47 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE —

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4d. 5-16 for 3 months' sight Credits. The above rate for T. T. soon passed off, and the rate is now 1s. 4d. Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are again easier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d May
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-2
Shanghai "	...196 3-4
Japan "	...249

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 3-16 for cash and 95 5-16 for the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with only a small business passing.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs. 95	3 0
Settlement	... " 95	5 0

BULLIONS.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower for ready at 27 5-16 and 3-16 lower for delivery in two months at 27 1-2. New York was 1-4 down at 59 1-8. The local market opened at 69 11-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has declined 3-16 during the day, closing as under. Ready bars are 73 1-8. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	0 6
Australian "	...	" 23	15 6
Sovereigns "	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 73	2 0
1st Settlement	...	" 69	8 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 69	11 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ..	...	" 52	8 0
1st Settlement March ...		" 73	14 0
2nd Settlement ...		" 79	1 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, allotments were made of only 27·40 lakhs bills and 34·00 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1 3 2d. respectively tenderers at these rates receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 92·10 lakhs For next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 60 lakhs

The steamer which left London on the 14th February and arrived to-day with the mail of the 21st February brings £120,000 silver £270,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	80,000
Bombay	...	... "	50,000
Madras	...	... "	1,10,000
		Total... "	2,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st February and comes with the mail of the 28th February brings £30,000 silver, £246,000 bar gold and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	1,20,000
Bombay	...	... "	90,000
Madras	...	... "	1,30,000
		Total... "	3,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th February and comes with the mail of the 7th March brings £120,000 Silver, £250,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs.	83,000
Bombay	...	... "	1,290,000
Madras	...	... "	6, 0,000
		Total ... "	27.70.000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	6,50,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	16,43,000	.....
Sundries	55,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	10,49,000
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt, and other Authorised Securities	9,80,000	.....
Loans on Govt, and other Authorised Securities	16,65,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,40,000	.....
Bullion	84,000	
Balance with other Banks	.....	39,000
Sundries	49,000	.....
Cash	.....	1,82,000

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish..	11,214	204,920	236,145
Jentral India	5,857	48,435	81,861
Barsee and Nagur ..	6,224	82,866	67,529
Berar ..	2,496	307,018	3 9,124
Central Provinces ..	13,416	174,0 7	271,449
Total Comra	59,653	8·7,547	1, 36,107
Dholleras ..	2,900	86,148	17,280
Broach ..	14,355	46,091	121,886
Dompta and Dharwar ..	1,828	25,687	52,474
Westerns ..	2,182	35,447	
Bengals (N. W Provinces)	5,528	328,538	91,903
Bengals (Baputana) ..	7,748	70,082	32,660
Sind ..	6,129	93,476	53,838
Persian ..	83	1,201	2,400
American ..	3,169	26,119	80,280
Egyptian ..	697	1,617	796
Other sorts..	... ..	1,169	8,129
Total ...	104,305	1,632,122	1, 97,673

a Or 20,401 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 6th Mar., 1913 ...	1,532,000
	1,932,000
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 6th Mar. 1913 ...	600,364
	1,332,636
Less Afloat	84 458
	1,298,178
Less Estimated mill consumption	535,000
	76 ,178
Less up-country by rail ...	14,783
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 7th Mar., 1913	748 395

NOTE : In comparing the above figures with those of last week it should be borne in mind that the dates from which receipts and shipment are compiled are one month earlier, viz 1st September instead of 1st October, and the mill consumption is estimated accordingly. The estimated stock on 1st September is the same as previously given for 1st October.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.. ...	104,305	116, 92	—12,487
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 6th Mar. 1913 ..	1,532,122	1,497,6 3	+ 34,449
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	12,9 3	19,49	— 5,593
China ..			
Japan ...	43,80	51,651	— 4,847
Coast Ports...			
Total..	60,717	7 ,167	— 10,4 0
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 6th Mar 1913 ...	173,38	137,262	+ 41,12
Europe ...	1,923	9,4 8	+ 4,485
China ...	268,76	45,2 7	— 66,96
Japan ...	15 182	17,03	— 85
Coast Ports...			
Total...	600,364	6 2,57	— 2,209
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	2,62	6,89	+ 2,324
China ...			
Japan ...	25,427	22,2	+ 3,25
Coast Ports...			

Total exports from Bombay by Railway from 1st Oct. to 15th Feb., 1913 10,274 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by S. S. & I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 22nd Feb. 1913—4,503 bales.

The arrivals of cotton into Bombay, and shipments from Bombay are now made up from 1st September to date. instead of from 1st October as was formerly done.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

There has been no special tendency one way or the other in the home markets during the past week. Small to moderate fluctuations have occurred on the prevailing influence from day to day. Estimates of the Ginners figures of the prelimary final report, which is due here on the 21st inst., have been received and are of a bullish character indicating as they do, a crop of not more than fourteen million bales. Should these approximate, the actual figures of the report, it will no doubt give additional strength to the position, but whether it will affect prices remains to be seen. For some time the statistical position of cotton has been strong and an advance has been looked for, but it has been so long coming that the market seems tired of waiting; and bear operators on the other hand seem nervous of depressing prices until they know more about the prospects of the New Crop. In the meantime cotton at about 6 1-2d. for the summer months, and 6d. for new crop, generally finds buyers in sufficient quantity to keep prices rather above these rates. The home market close quiet but steady.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegram received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences
Futures May	12·03	11·95	— ·08
" July	12 01	11·89	— ·12
Spot...	12·60	12·70	+ ·10
New Orleans—			
Futures May	12·28	12·18	— ·10
" July	12·29	12· 7	— ·12
Spot	12 1-2	12 1-2	Unchgd
Liverpool—			
Futures Apr.-May	6·60	6·54	— ·06
" June-July..	6·58	6·52	— ·06
Spot ..	6·86	6·82	— ·04

We have had a dull market locally during the past week and business has dragged. Prices for Oomras descriptions have given way Rs. 5 to Rs. 7; while good Broach has fluctuated between Rs. 318 and Rs. 322 with only a moderate business doing. As a rule the month of March is one of the busiest in our market, but this year March has opened with depression and general dullness. This feeling is due chiefly to the poor off take in ready cotton, accentuated by a tight money market which makes holders anxious to move stocks. Rates for ready cotton have declined sharply and nice lots of Khamgaon styles have been offering at Rs. 297 to Rs. 299, while a moderate amount of ready has been sold as contracts of fine for March delivery at Rs. 303 to Rs. 301. There has been some enquiry for fine Broach April delivering at about Rs. 320 to Rs. 322, but the volume of business passing is small for the time of year. Operations in good Broach have been principally in connection with options, but after the 15th inst: the real position of the market for good Broach will be better known. The margin between good and fine is now only Rs. 5. This morning the market opened quiet but steady, good Broach being Rs 320 1 2, and fine Khamgaon Ahola March Rs. 392.

Receipts into Bombay continue on a liberal scale and total 1,532,000 bales to date from 1st September, which has now been fixed as the date on which the cotton season commences here; instead of 1st October as here tofore. This will bring our figure into time with the American crop figures. Estimates of the total receipts into Bombay for the season are in some quarters being increased to 2,800,000 bales which was about the original estimate at the commencement of the season; though afterwards reduced to 2,600,000 bales.

LATER.

There has been rather more enquiry to-day both for ready and forward, and the tone of the market is steadier at the close. Business has been done in fine Broach April delivery at Rs. 322, and Khamgaon Akola March has changed hands at Rs. 302 1-2

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	327	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	"	322 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...	"	317	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	314	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	311	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon... ...	"	308	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	302	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	289	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	274	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	267	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	320	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	305	

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	Quiet Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports ...	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·55	6·55	6·55
+01	+01	+01
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·53	6·50	6·41
+01	+01	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·19	6·21	6·19
+01	+01	+01

FREIGHTS.

The market is very quiet. The following business is reported :—

GENOA :—700 tons, 15 cwt seeds guaranteed. at 18s. 6d. for March. 575 tons seeds at 18s. 9d. and 600 tons, light seeds at 17s. 3d. both for March.

DUNKIRK :—About 900 tons, light seeds at 16s. 6d. seeds at 18s. 6d for March.

LIVERPOOL MARSEILES :—500 tons, light seeds at 16s. 6d. seeds cotton at 17s. March. Also 3,000 tons light seeds at 15s. 6d. seeds cotton at 16s. 6d. half wheat at 17s. for March shipment; and 3,000 tons, light seeds at 17s. seeds cotton at 17s. 6d. half wheat at 18s. for April May shipment.

FIXTURE :—S. S. "Rags" for Hull and Dunkirk at 22s. March.

The market closes quiet with rates lower and little business offering for forward months.

The folloing are rates :—

March.

ANTWERP ...	16s.	light seeds	18s. sds ctn.
DUNKIRK ...	16· 6d.	"	18· 6d. " "
HAMBURG ...	18s.	"	20s. " "
LIVERPOOL...	16s.	"	17s. " "
MARSEILLES ...	6s.	"	17s. " "
HULL ...	16s. 6d.		
TRIESTE VENICE.	21s. seeds.	22s.	cotton.
GENOA ...	"	20s.	" "

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market has fluct

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

CASTORSEED :—

The market continues quiet with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 35	0 0
April-May	„ 34	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

The market has remained quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 26	8 0

MOWRASEED:

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :

Forward	8	8 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday :—

Cotton ...	... 104,305	bales.
Wheat ...	... 101,533	cwts.
Linseed ...	... 44,293	„
Rapeseed ...	... 30,101	„
Gingellyseed	... 65,313	„
Poppyseed ...	... 110	„
Groundnuts...	... 39,507	„
Castorseed ...	... 59,388	„
Rice ...	... 218,301	„
Myrabollams.	... 26,802	„
Cottonseed ...	... 134,612	„
Mowrasted ...	... 747	„
Gram ...	... 19,774	„
Joowar ...	... 10,648	„
Maize ...	... 649	„
Barley ...	... 4,497	„

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been quiet but steady during the week and only a few transactions have taken place in 10's and 12's. Fluctuations in Exchange with the Far East, owing to the irregularity of the silver market, have upset business with China, and buyers are more or less out of the market for the time being. In the meantime spinners are waiting for a demand to spring up, and are fairly well ahead.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is no change to report in the markets. Manchester is quiet with only a limited enquiry, and the Bombay market is in much the same condition.

WHITE GOODS : The market continues quite and unchanged.

GREY GOODS : The market is quiet and the demand is slack. Prices are declining owing to the heavy accumulation of stocks.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS : The market continues quiet, prices remaining unchanged.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS : The home market is steady. We have no change to report in the local market.

TURKEY RED PRINTS : The Market continues quiet and unchanged.

DHOOTIES : The Bombay market is unchanged. The home market remains steady and prices are firm.

METALS.

The Home market has firmed up during the weeks but there is no change here to report.

COAL MARKET.

Arrivals of Bengal coal have been rather more prolific during the past fortnight, 3 steamer cargoes of West phalian and 2 cargoes of Welsh. Local prices have fluctuated somewhat owing to the increased quantity of ready available coal, the following prices being purely approximate :—

	Rs.		
Powell Duffryn ...	25	0	0
Davisons West Hartley	23	0	0
Desherghur... ...	19	0	0
Jherriah	18	0	0
Transvaal	20	0	0
Westphalian	22	0	0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

		per case.
Snowflake Brand ....150° American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand....150° American	„	5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75° Abel A'can	„	5 0 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	„	4 12 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	„	4 12 2
Tiger Brand ....125° American	„	4 12 2
		per 2 tins
White Camellia Brand in tins 125	„	4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ..... 125°	„	4 3 0
		per 8 l gals.
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125°	„	3 9 0
		per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins...125° Strong and advancing.	„	4 3 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	10	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	4	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	9	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	3	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	5	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	3	15	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	6	0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case ...	4	13	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosene Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4	3	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound...	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market has continued dull and rates in same cases have declined, while others have kept unchanged with a small business passing. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,670; Bank of India have changed hands at Rs. 63 1-2 X D; Indian Specie have declined to Rs. 65 1-2; Eastern Bank have changed hands at Rs. 90; Bank of Baroda at Rs. 72. In Press Companies New Mofussils are steady at Rs. 855; Indian Cotton at Rs. 130; New Berars at Rs. 520. In railway Companies Tapti Valley have advanced to Rs. 600; C D Ahmedabad Prantej have declined to Rs. 675; Amritsar Pattis are steady at Rs. 140; Ahmedabad, Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 135; Central Provinces are in demand at Rs. 95; Guzerat Railways are steady at Rs. 120. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 95; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation at Rs. 570; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 245; and preference shares are steady at Rs. 270. The Bombay E. S. and T. Coy. ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 185; and preference shares at Rs. 176. Port Canning and Law Improvement Co. shares are steady at Rs. 825 ; Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co. Ltd. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 875 ; and preference shares to Rs. 720 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have jumped up to Rs, 100 and deferred shares to Rs. 226; Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 60; and Treachers at Rs. 460; Bomankua Memganese Co. shares have declined to Rs. 4; Shivrajpurs are quiet at Rs. 21; C. D. Central India Mining Co. Shares have changed hands at Rs. 33; In Mill Companies quotations (closing) for April delivery are as under :—Ahmedabad advance Rs. 765; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. Rs. 282 1:2 Central Indias Rs. 222 7 1-2; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares Rs, 1517 1:2 Crescents Rs. 112 1 :2; Davids Rs. 497 1:2; Fazulbhais Rs, 510; Finlay's Rs. 372 1:2; Jamsheds Rs. 165; Khattau Makanji Rs. 1315; Kohinoors Rs. 780; Luxmi Cotton Rs. 1335; Maneckji Petits Rs. 3130 ; New Great Easterns Rs. 255; Standards Rs. 1350. The rest are nearly unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 6.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	20,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 do.
Exports to Continent ...	16,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·70
Future Cotton at New York May	11·95
Future Cotton at New York July	11·89
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures	do.
General Tone of Market:—	

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 6.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ...	12·16+ 2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·17+ 2
Opening tone of Market—	Steady.

Advanced early on favourable cables, later declined owing to weakness in Southern spot markets.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 6.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Quiet and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ...	do
Tota Day's Sales ...	...10,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	6,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·90
Mid American at Liverpool...	6·82— 1

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Mar.-Apr.	...	6·54—4
Apr.-May	...	6·54—4
May-June	...	6·54—4
June-July	...	6·52—4
July-Aug.	...	6·49—4
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·40—4
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·28—2
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·20—2
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·18—2

Manchester piece goods market is quiet and only a retail business going on. There is demand from China for Grey shirtings medium and Fancies.

LONDON, Mar 6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.	449 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg	47 6 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg— ...	41 6 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes . Mar—	£ 24-5-0
do ... May-June—	£ 24-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K....	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg...	70 9 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore,per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ...	53 3 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...	53 3 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...	Nomi
Do. Jamba Red—Mar.-Apl. Antwerp	Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close.	.....
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...	£3-19-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	.....
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Mar.-Apl.—London...	38 3
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) Mar.-Apl.—London...	38
Do. Club No. 2...Mar-Apl.—London ...	38 3
Do. Choice white Delhi March-Apl.—London—	Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Quiet
Do. South Australian ...	No sellers.
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	do
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ...	7 5 7-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	3,270,000 bushels

LONDON, Mar. 6.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Feb.	Sellers 10 0 3-4
German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Mch	10 1 1-2 „
„ Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.-...	13 11-2 „
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.—	12 3 „
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Feb.-Mar.	12 9 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Mar.-Apl.	12 10 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.	12 6 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb.-Mar.	13 10 1-2 „
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl....	14 3 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl...	12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Mar.-Apl...,	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Mar.-Apl....	13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Mar.-Apl....	13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market,	Quiet
Special Feature ...	unchanged

LONDON, Mar. 6.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...		66	0	0
„ Best English Selected.		70	15	0
„ Braziers		80	0	0
„ Tone of Market ...		Quiet		
Hard Spelter		23	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...		222	0	0
Yellow Metal		6	15-16	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. J. O. B 1, p.o, F O B L'pool		12	0	0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...		3	3	6
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...		3	6	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...		4	2	6
Lead Pig English		17	0	0
Tone of Steel Market ...		.....		
Silver, Spot		27 5-16		
„ 2 months hence ...		27 1-2		
„ Tone of Market—		Quiet with little doing		

LONDON, Mar. 6.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	1 5-16
Silver 2 months	27 1-2
„ Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	With little doing
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 74 1-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 91
Sterling loan	£ 91
Govt Securities, 3 per cent...	£ 77
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·25 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87 1-2
Interest day to day loans ...	5
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 7.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·54	6·55
Apl.-May ...	6·54	6·55
May-June...	6·54	6·55
June-July...	6·52	6·53
July-Aug....	6·49	6·50
Aug.-Sept...	6·40	6·41
Sept.-Oct....	6·28	6·29
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·20	6·21
Nov.-Dec....	6·18	6·19

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, March 4.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ...	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 1st March 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£24,098,069
Excess over Budget estimate ...	£ 8,598,969

a Of this sum £7,06?,280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	861
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1670
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1750d
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1480
Bank of Bangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	72
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	13
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12 „	5704
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	¼	13
Central Bank of India. ...	50	25		31
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	4 59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	90
Mercantile Bank...	£15	£12½	7 „	£19
Do. ..	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 2	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	675
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	110
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	135
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	585
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	135
Central Provinces..	25		4 „	95
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 „	120

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	765
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	90
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	282½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	750
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	640
Century ...	100	100	3	190
Central India ...	500	500	70	2230
China ...	1000	1000	...	775
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1505
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	112½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1130
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David- ...	450	250	10	497½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	510
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1720
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	372½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	700
Howard and Bollough ...	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	495
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	225
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	165
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	270
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	880
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1315
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	780
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1335
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2150
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1560
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3185
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3160
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	255
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1000
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	147½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	150
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	857½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4950
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	80
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1350
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	130
Swan... ...	250	250	10	282
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	10	1510
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	420
do P	500	500	Nil	632½
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	645

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	185
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ..	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	58
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	570
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£ 0	£10	Nil	185½
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	177xd
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	4 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	10	965
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	2·5
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ltd.....	10	10	8½	33
Delhi Flour	200	100	10	120
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.....	10	50	7 yr	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	174
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ..	100	100	8	100
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p. c.	...
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	72
Napier Hotel Co ..	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	100	50	20 p. c.	330
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co ...	50	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	90
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. O.	75	85	...	103
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	226
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	173
Telephone Co	50	50	30 p. c.	2·2
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Brenl's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	50
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	200
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	855
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co. Ld	100	100	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	100	100	12	N

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Would Sanatogen help me?

UNDOUBTEDLY it would—for Sanatogen has helped millions of nerve sufferers to gain new health and vitality.

If you feel run down, weary, depressed—let Sanatogen help you. It is a scientific health food, with true tonic properties—endorsed by over 16,000 doctors. Buy a bottle to-day—and send for a Free Book.

The letters published here are typical of thousands which have been received from eminent people, whose testimony bears the hall-mark of *genuineness*.

They can genuinely recommend Sanatogen because they *know* that it is a genuine thing—that it has really invigorated their nerves, increased their strength, improved their appetite and digestion, and given them a new joy of living.

There is no doubt whatever that Sanatogen will benefit you, as it has benefited others, so start using it to-day. It is sold by all Chemists and Bazaars.

Full information about Sanatogen will be found in an interesting book entitled "The Art of Living," written by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the famous Medical Author. A copy will be sent to you, gratis and post free, if you write, mentioning this paper, to the manufacturers of Sanatogen, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

Try Sanatogen To-day!

DR. C. W. SALEEBY, the well-known Medical Author, writes :

"Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it."

C. W. Saleeby

V. E. SEGRADA, Bishop of Irina and Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Burma, writes :

"Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate attack of dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it."

V. E. Segrada

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT, the well-known Author, writes :

"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Arnold Bennett

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY writes :

"I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

† Herman Jürgens

©

GRANDE CHARTREUSE LIQUEURS—

Now made in Tarragona, Spain, and again shipped in the old shape bottles and under the labels here shown.

These Liqueurs are as delicious now as they were —formerly—being made with the

Same Plants,

the

Same Ingredients,

according to the

Same Secret Process

as of old and by the

Same Chartreux Monks

who used to make them in France, previous to their expulsion.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery.*

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the House of Lords, on Feb. 14, the royal assent was given by commission to the Aerial Navigation Act and other Acts.

In the Commons the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) (No. 2) Bill was read a third time, after a discussion, in the course of which the action of the Government in reference to doctors and the Insurance Act was criticised. On the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn until Thursday, March 6, numerous topics relating to Government policy and administration at home and abroad were discussed. The motion was agreed to.

The Appropriation Bill went up to the House of Lords with the Speaker's certificate that it was a money Bill.

In the House of Lords on Feb. 17 the Temperance (Scotland) Bill was considered. The Commons had dissented from most of the amendments which their lordships had made, and Earl Beauchamp stated the grounds on which the Commons had acted. On the clause relating to disinterested management, Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved an amendment the object of which was to meet a point made by the Secretary for Scotland in the Commons. He said that his amendment would limit disinterested management to the public house bar trade, and would leave the justices in their present position with regard to hotels, inns, restaurants, and grocers' licenses. The amendment was carried. The rest of their lordships' amendments, with some minor alterations and unimportant exceptions, were insisted upon. The Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Bill and the Shops Act (Amendment) Bill were read a second time.

According to present arrangements the debate on the Address at the commencement of next session will be confined within narrow limits, but the Opposition desire to move amendments. One of these is an amendments raising the question of the land policy of the Government and dealing with the Lumsden case, to which Mr. Pretyman recently called attention. Among other matters which some will desire to discuss are the situation in the Near East, the internal condition of Persia, and the amendment of the Insurance Act.

Alderman Morley, Halifax, has been invited to become the Labour candidate for Colchester.

The Exeter Liberal Three Hundred have again adopted Mr. St. Maur, who was unseated after a scrutiny in 1911, as Liberal candidate.

Subject to approval by the National Labour Party, the Durham miners recommend that Alderman House should be put forward as candidate for the vacancy in Houghton-le-spring. The Liberal executive have decided to recommend Mr. Tom Wing, of Grimsby, for adoption by the delegates as the party's candidate. Mr. Thomas Richardson, barrister was formally adopted as Unionist candidate at a representative gathering of the Unionist of the division held on Feb. 19. Addressing these present, he undertook to work his hardest to secure a victory, and said that apparently there were going to be three candidates, and that in those circumstances he thought the Unionists ought to win.

At a meeting of the executive of the Mid-Essex Liberal Association, held at Chelmsford, on Feb. 17, it was decided to appoint a deputation to wait upon Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, of the Marconi Company, to request him to fight the division against Mr. Pretyman at the next election. It is understood locally that Mr. Isaacs is willing to stand. The Marconi Company have large works in Chelmsford.

Mr. G. H. Mutimer, of Swainsthorpe Hall, Norfolk, has been adopted as Unionist candidate for the South Division of Norfolk.

The North Wales Miners' Association has decided to adopt Alderman Edward Hughes, general secretary of the Association, as a candidates for the first vacancy in the North Wales coalfield.

The names of thirty women appear on the new parliamentary register at Rhyl. This is the official voting list, and these women may claim the right to vote at the next election for the county of Flint.

The Postmaster-General has given notice of his intention to apply for parliamentary powers in the next session to carry out the project described as the "Post Office (London) Railway." It may briefly be described as a tube railway for the exclusive use of the Post Office, to carry mails and parcels from the Eastern District Post Office to Paddington, serving various intermediate points, with an extention northward to the Parcel Post and General Sorting Office at Mount Pleasant. The Post Office some years ago had an independent means for the underground conveyance of mails—a pneumatic tube between St. Martin's-le-Grand and Euston, which proved a failure.

The Earl of Selborne was the principal speaker on Feb. 14, at a large Unionist meeting held in the Sun Hall, Liverpool. Sir Charles Petrie, president of the Liverpool Constitutional Association, was in the chair, and among those present were Col. Kyffin-Taylor, M.P., and Mr. Houston, M.P. The Earl of Selborne, who had an enthusiastic reception, said that the recent crisis in the party had now happily entirely passed away, leaving them an absolutely solid and united party. Their leaders had told them that the policy of Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference remained unimpaired, but that if they returned to power at the next general election no proposal would be made for a new tax on the staple articles of their food. If such a tax should become necessary for the sake of Imperial Preference, that proposal would be put to the electors at a subsequent general election. He stated that because as a loyal Unionist he accepted the decision of his leader without demur, but he was not responsible for it and he regretted it. His feelings on this subject were the result of his experience in one of the great dominions—South Africa. They would be able, according to the policy announced by their leaders, to begin the policy of Imperial Preference and to carry it some distance. They would not be able to complete it—at least in his judgment—without at some period a readjustment of food taxes. The only markets in which this country more than held her own and increased her lead were in the markets of the dominions. The reason of that was because the dominions but always a preference. The dominations gave reciprocity. They expected reciprocity in return, and what he foresaw was that if she did not meet them a day would come when they would make a reciprocal bargain with Germany or with some other country.

Mr. Birrell spoke at a Liberal meeting at Warrington on February 15. By getting rid of the present Government, he said, they would not get rid of Home Rule. If they did not solve it, their opponents would try to do so. He was certain that no Parliament ever likely to assemble at Westminster would ever authorise any Government to suppress the passionate desire of the Irish people to govern their own affairs. He listened to the speeches in the House of Lords, and in the perorations it was clear to him that the idea of Home Rule had at last dawned upon their minds. They knew they had got to deal with it. He said, therefore, that any body of right-feeling men would say that now was the time at which to make a settlement of that great question. There were three courses open to Ulster. They could, if they liked, become an English county, and in regard to education be subject to Mr. Pease at Whitehall. He did not think they would like that. At present they had their own Board of Agriculture. Would they like to be handed over to Mr. Runciman? He did not think, judging by what had recently happened, that they would like Mr. Runciman at all. They might be a Scotch county and be handed over to Mr. Ure. Protestant Ulster was historically the home of the Nationalist movement and the home of the land movement. They disliked being under a Dublin Parliament, but if they could not be England, Scotland, or Ireland, they must be something of their own—they would have to be a separate Government. That would cost them a great deal of money, and not only that, but they would be separated from the rest of their Irish fellow subjects. He challenged the Ulster readers to say what they wanted and what covenant they proposed to set up for themselves. He believed that this question was approaching its solution. There was still a possibility of a settlement. There would be every opportunity in a month or two for the other House to reconsider their judgment, somewhat hastily arrived at. Liberals would be more anxious to see what they were going to do than alarmed at what they did. He hoped they would approach the question the second time in a spirit of statesmanlike consideration, and would ask themselves what would be the consequence of not recognising the demands of the Irish people.

Col. Seely, speaking at Ilkeston on Feb. 17, said that no measure of conscription would ever be introduced or supported by the Government unless and until they had told the people, frankly and fully, that there was some great danger they did not know of now which menaced them, and that conscription was the only way out of the difficulty.

The Advertisements Regulation Bill which Capt. Murray has just introduced in the House of Commons, is intended to call attention to the need for extending the Act of 1907. It proposes that the exhibition of all advertisements on land or buildings shall be subject to regulations, while power should be given to prohibit those which do not relate to the land on which they are exhibited. Local authorities, it is suggested, should be empowered to deal with parts of their district differentially where the same conditions do not obtain, so that they may prohibit what are called alien advertisements in rural and residential areas and regulate those in the business parts of towns or villages.

Mr. Lloyd George was generally thought to have displayed a considerable amount of cunning, remarks the "Globe," when he arranged that employers should be liable, under the Insurance Act, for the contributions of their insurable employees. He thus made it possible, in the event of the latter refusing to pay the tax, the Insurance Commissioners to prosecute the employer and thereby escape the unpopularity which would inevitably be incurred, if proceedings were taken against the real delinquents. But there is such a thing still left in this country as a sense of justice and fair dealing, and the magistrate at Marlborough Street spoke very strongly recently on the meanness of the course which the Commissioners are adopting. In the particular case under notice the men had not only declined to pay their share, but had threatened the company employing with them with a strike if the tax was deducted from their wages. In these circumstances the company was helpless. As Mr. Mead pointed out, the duty of the Commissioners was plain. They should have summoned the men themselves as the primery delinquents.

The fourth international Aero Exhibition organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, was opened at Olympia on Feb. 14 with a private visit by the King. His Majesty has lost no opportunity in the past of showing a good example of keenness in all that relates to flying Corps and the Aircraft Factory, as well as and by approving of the designation of "Royal" for the Flying by witnessing numerous flight by naval, military, and civilian airmen, has done much to encourage those who have persevered, often in the face of great difficulties, in the endeavour to create an acronautical service worthy of the country. But in order that men may fly they must have many and good machines, and it may be hoped that the King's patronage of this show may encourage also the constructors who are struggling to build up a healthy all British aeronautical industry.

Replying to a letter from the Marconi Company, which had asked to be released from their contract unless it was confirmed by March 1, the Postmaster-General says that a decision cannot be expected by that date, but that he cannot admit that the delay would justify the company in withdrawing from the contract.

Mr. Leo Maxse's refusal to disclose the names of those from whom he received reports bearing on the questions now being investigated by the Marconi Committee and to produce documents which the Committee think necessary for its inquiry was, as briefly mentioned in our last issue, brought before the House of Commons on Feb. 13. The speaker stated that it was not for him but for the Leader of the House to initiate any action in reference to the matter. Mr. Asquith said he was not prepared to ask the House to take any immediate action. On this the "Globe" comments as follows:—It is not easy to imagine a more complete fiasco than the portentous business of reporting Mr. Maxse to the House of Commons. Mr. Maxse did no more than every other honourable journalist would be bound to do. In various adventitious circumstances such as the lateness of the session, the adjournment of the Committee, and a desire for due deliberation—it is pity he did not add the weather and the state of the crops—Mr. Asquith discovered many excellent reasons for doing nothing. We venture to think that a yet more cogent reason is to be found in the natural reluctance of an experienced politician to provoke a conflict with the Press. In his refusal to violate the obligations of honour Mr. Maxes has the support of every journal which understands what are the foundations upon which the power of a free Press is based, and Mr. Asquith has done wisely in declining to combat. We are afraid there is no escaping from the conclusion that the Committee has only succeeded in demonstrating the decay of the authority of Parliament, but that cannot be helped.

The suggestion of the Industrial Council that a meeting between masters and men should be arranged with a view to the settlement of the strike of taxi-cab drivers has been considered by the Motor Cab Proprietors' Association. Mr. Arthur Stanley, M. P., the president of the Association, has forwarded a letter to the president of the Industrial Council, in the course of which he states that "the first and essential preliminary to any such meeting is that the men shall return to work." The men on strike held a meeting at the Lambeth Baths on Feb. 16, which Mr. Will Crooks M. P., attended Mr. Russell, who presided, read to the meeting the letter from Mr. Stanley to the president of the Industrial Council, and said their answer to the employers was that they would never give way if they had to suffer for months. "We will fight to the bitter end," concluded Mr. Russell, "and we won't return to work." It was announced that the taxi-cab drivers of Paris had sent a first donation of 20l. towards the strike funds.

Two thousand transport workers employed by the Great Central Railway Company at Grimsby Docks struck work on Feb. 15. Negotiations for the settlement of the strike were opened on the 18th when the Great Central Railway Company offered the men an increase of 4 1-2d, a day, with overtime on Saturdays from one instead of from five o'clock. At a mass meeting these terms were accepted by an overwhelming majority on condition that the company would undertake to consider grievances complained of by labourers in the local locomotive department.

Serious complaints continue to be made as to the indifferent quality of the American cotton which is being used in the Lancashire mills, one in Mossley and the other in Rochdale, notices to cease work have been handed in. The difficulty is accentuated by the recent withdrawal of the operative spinners from the Brooklands Agreement. Under the new conditions individual mills have to be dealt with instead of large groups. It is however, generally believed that arrangements will be made which will obviate any danger of a general strike or lock-out.

The agenda paper for the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party, to be held in Manchester on Easter Monday and Tuesday, March 24 and 25, contains nearly 100 resolutions, covering a very wide field. There are motions in support of "the right to work, and the right to strike," the nationalisation of land, mines, railways, and docks; and in a resolution from Coventry closer amalgamation between the transport workers, the railwaymen, and the miners is recommended with a view to rendering effective any simultaneous international strike to prevent war. The Sidcup branch demands the reduction of the workmen's contributions payable under the Insurance Act with a view to their ultimate extinction, and State insurance of workmen against accidents is claimed by the Barrow branch. Several resolutions dead with questions of parlimentary policy.

The annual report of the Board of Agriculture on the distribution of grants for agricultural education and research in the year 1911-12 [Cd. 6601] has just been issued. It states that the accounts sent to the Board by local education authorities show that they are spending 80,000l a year on agricultural education. The grants made for work in universities and colleges bring the total public expenditure on agricultural education—party from the Development Fun—to about 90,000l. a year.

At midnight on Feb. 16 Southwark Bridge was finally closed for vehicular traffic, and the work of reconstruction on which the Corporation, as trustees of the Bridge House Estates have decided began. The rebuilding is expected to extend over three and a half years.

An arrangement has been made for co-operation between the Board of Trade and the principal Atlantic steamship lines in carrying out during the present year the recommendations of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee in their report on safe-saving at sea with respect to stationing a vessel for ice observation to the north of the steamship routes across the North Atlantic.

At the sale of Lord Rothchild's shires at Tring on Feb. 14 Sir Walpole Greenwell gave 4,100 guineas for a two-year-old colt Champions Goalkeeper. This was the highest price ever paid for an animal of the breed, at auction or privately.

The returns of persons killed and injured annually by all classes of accidents in the streets of London from 1904 to 1911 show not only an increase in the total, but also that the percentage of accidents is increasing in a higher ratio than the population. The figures for 1911 are as follows:—Metropolitan Police area: Killed, 410; injured, 18749 City of London: Killed, 25; injured, 1,435. Total number of accidents, 20,589; population, 7,251,358; percentage of accidents to population, 284.

Major-Gen. William Starke, the younger son of James Starke, a Scottish advocate, who was for many years a judge in Ceylon, died at St. Leonards recently. With the object of securing that no minister esteemed worthy of being Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should be compelled to decline the honour on the ground of expense, he directs his executors to convey the residue of his estate under burden of a life rent to the ex-Moderators and the Procurator and Agent of the Church for the time being as trustee. The free income is to be paid to the Moderator for the year in recognition of the large amount of travelling and personal outlays involved in properly discharing the duties of the office.

It is officially announced that the new 50,900-ton Cunard liner "Aquitania" will be launched at Clydebank on April 21 next, and that the ceremony will be performed by Lady Derby. The "Aquitania" will be the largest vessel in the world. The new Gladstone Dock, which has been built on the Mersey Dock Board estate and will be opened by the King in July, will be able to accommodate the vessel.

The Shipbuilding Employers Federation and the Standing Committee of the Shipyard Trades met privately in Edinburgh on Feb. 18 to consider the new national agreement. At the close of the meeting it was officially intimated that the new agreement had been signed for a period of three years. The agreement, which is on the same lines as the former agreement, had been ratified by the men's unions by large majorities. The amendments which have been adopted are the outcome of numerous conferences held on the question of local stoppages.

There has been great activity at the Dalzell steelworks, Motherwell, remarks the standard, not only in connection with the ordinary work of that famous establishment, but in regard to extensive additions. With a view to making the work the most important of their kind in the world visits have been paid to all the leading steel making places both at Dalzell Works will be supreme. It is almost impossible to estimate value of these premises. Figures convey little idea to the ordinary mind. It may be stated, however that when the new works are completed—as they are expected to be within a few weeks—the output of steel per annum will almost equal the entire shipbuilding output of the Clyde for the same period. In addition to producing standard plates for shipbuilders, Messrs. Colville have many important contracts for other countries. Among those on hand is an order for a huge quantity of nickel steel for America.

Mr. Martin J. Murphy, Nationalist, has been returned unopposed for East Waterford, vacant through the death of Mr. P. J. Power.

Major Robert McCalmont, Irish Guards, the Unionist candidate. was at Ballyclare, on Feb. 19, returned unopposed as member for East Antrim, in succession to his father, the late Col. McCalmont. Addressing a meeting, the new member said he hoped that during the year they would have an opportunity of taking part in a genetar election.

The citizens of Chicago and Montreal have promised, through Lady Gregory, who is now in New York with the Abbey Teatre Company, sums of £1,000. each towards the proposed municipal gallery of modern art in Dublin. A Canadian friend, who remains anonymous, has guaranteed 2.500l. for the same purpose. Thus of the 9,070l. already given and guaranteed 4,500l. comes from Canada and the United States.

It is officially announced in Dublin that Mr. Charles Dromgoole, K.C., has been appointed to the vacant Country Court Judgeship of Kerry.

The Freeman's Journal reproduced on Feb. 15 from the Irish Word of New York a number of congratulatory messages which that newspaper has received from Governors, Senators, and Congressmen on the passing of the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons. The "Freemans's Journal" gives the prominence of special type to a letter from Mr. Roseevelt, which begins with the words "Dear Mr. Ford," and goes on to express satisfaction at the progress of the Home Rule Bill, and to hope that it will establish good will among the English-speaking peoples. The Freeman's Journal says in a leading article:—"One gratifying feature of the manifestation is the cordiality and respect exhibited towards that fine old Irishman, Mr. Patrick Ford. He is usually represented in England by the exploiters of Mr. Pigott as a sort of ferocious anti-British ogre because in the days when the Irish people were being subjected to outrage he was not choice in the vocabulary of his protests. But the letters from the statesmen of America show him to be man of his countrymen always knew him to be."

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

The remaining High Court judgeships have been offered to Mr. Powers, Crown Solicitor for the Commonwealth, and to Mr. Piddington, leader of the Equity Bar in Sydney.

CANADA.

Our Toronto Correspondent states that the estimates for 1913-14 submitted by the Minister of Finance show a contemplated expenditure exceeding Rs. 175,000,000 and an expected revenue approximating to Rs. 200,000,000. He suggests, however, that the actual expenditure is likely to be below the estimates. Provision must be made for £10,000,000 of loans which mature during the year.

Mr. R. C. Miller, president of the Diamond Heat and Lighting Company, Montreal, was summoned before the Bar of the House on Tuesday for refusing to answer when asked in the Public Accounts Committee to whom he gave certain sums which he admits to have spent in order to secure Government contracts. As he still refused to answer he was taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms.

It is understood that the Dominion Government will grant M. Stefansson the sum of dols 875,000 (£15,000) towards his expedition into unexplored territory north of the Canadian mainland. He will take with him Canadian students with scientific knowledge, and the expedition will be directly under the Canadian Geological Survey. Stefansson expects to be absent three witners and four summers.

GIBRALTAR.

At a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Feb. 15, evening it was decided to send a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies complaining of an address delivered by the Governor, General Sir Archibald Hunter, on January 31 containing allusions to the commercial community which have caused great indignation.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Reichspost" announces that on the 22nd instant, his 70th birthday, Admiral Count Montecuccoli, Head of the Navy Department, will retire from active service.

BELGIUM.

In the discussion of military reform in the Chamber on Feb. 19 M. de Broqueville, the Minister for War, stated that each division of the army would henceforth consist of three brigades, each with two regiments. Moreover, three mounted batteries would be attached to each regiment, aircraft would be appointed to the brigades; motor-transport would be developed; the new Army Bill for 1898 would give 170 000 men to the field army; the Bill would necessitate a supplementary annual expense of 20,000,000f. to 21,000,000f. (£800,000).

FRANCE.

Despatches from Toulon report that three men have been killed and two injured through the explosion af a 75 mm. gun on board the French battleship Danton during gun practice off the Salins d'Hyeres.

Mr. W. Hanning has been elected president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris for the current year in succession to Mr. Oliver E. Bodington. Mr Hanning has long been connected with the engineering trade. which constitutes a very important section of the Franco-British commerce.

GERMANY.

The new Archbishop of Cologne Dr. von Hartmann, who was elevated to the See in succession to Cardinal Fischer last autumn, swore the oath of allegiance to the Emperor William in the Knights' Hall of the Royal Castle.

The Prussian Minister at Darmstadt, Baron von Rucker-Jenisch, who was recently appointed to succeed the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, as German Ambassador at Rome, has suffered so severely lately from an affection of the heart that he has been obliged to retire altogether from the Diplomatic Service. The German Minister at Brussels. Herr von Flotow, has been selected to be Ambassador at Rome.

PORTUGAL.

The strike of lightermen on the Tagus which broke out some weeks ago continues, the strikers refusing to recognize the regulations of the port authorities. Many German and British steamers and those of other nationalities are unable to leave and the river ware-houses are hopelessly congested. The railway employees are demanding exorbitant pensions which shall revert to their families, and threaten to strike if their demands are not granted.

RUSSIA.

The Procurator, M. Sabler, in the name of the Holy Synod, has transmitted to the Premier an important memorandum on a Bill for securing freedom and equality for religious beliefs which has been introduced in the Duma by 32 private members. M. Sabler recommends the rejection of the Bill on the grund that it runs counter to the principle of a "confessional" State. Orthodoxy is the State religion, but other beliefs are tolerated in their various degrees. The Bill involves a breach between Church and State, and aspires to make all creeds equal before the law. But in a "confessional" State religion cannot be made a matter of private conscience.

UNITED STATES

Heavy sentences, included imprisonment, have been inflicted on the president and 27 other officials of the National Cash Register Company for violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The President, Mr. John Patterson, was sentenced to a fine of £5,000 and a year in gaol. Appeals have been entered.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson's seven anti-trust Bills passed through the New Jersey House of Representatives in the same form that they passed the Senate, and will now go to Dr. Wilson for his signature.

Ex-President Castro was set free in Kew York on Feb. 15 Circuit Court Judge Ward having upheld the writ of habeas corpus and discharged him from his bail on the ground that he had not been proved guilty of a crime involving moral turpitude and had not admitted such a crime. It is expected that the Government will appeal.

Mr. Root's Bill to repeal the coastwise clause of the Panama Act was "tabled" on Monday by the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals. This means that it has no chance of favourable consideration during the present Session. As it has been evident for some time that the passage of the Bill was in any case impossible the rebuff is official rather than practical. It is almost certain that if the controversy is still unsettled the measure will be reintroduced in the next Congress. Its fate then will depend on Dr. Wilson's attitude as much as an anything.

Judge Noyes, of the United States Circuit Court, has upheld the writ of habeas corpus in favour of Mylius, the man who was imprisoned for a libel against King George. He will therefore be allowed to enter the country. The Government is expected to appeal.

The President has vetoed the Bill which Congress passed a fortnight ago to limit immigration. He grounds his action on disapproval of the reading test, which is the main feature of the measure. The Senate subsequently passed the Bill a second time by 72 votes to 18. On the following day the House of Representatives refused to pass the Bill over the veto of President Taft.

A New York Correspondent states that the threatened strike of locomotive firemen on 54 Eastern railroads has been averted by the decision of the railroad managers to agree to arbitration. The managers, however, state they only agreed to arbitrate under the strongest protest, and that the whole matter is now in the hands of the Government and the public.

G. I. P. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

We take the following from a petition to the Railway Board signed by about three hundred passengers, regarding the suburban train service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway:—

The petitioners state that out of many grievances they will confine themselves to describing two that demand early consideration and which they classify under the heads of (i) irregularity, and (ii) want of requisite regard by the existing Railway authorities for the interests of the public.

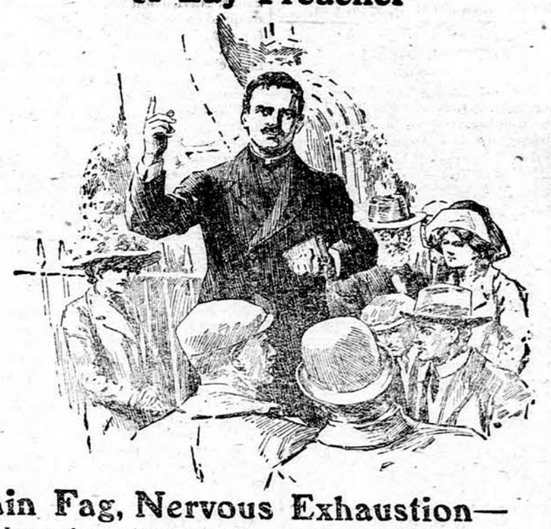
In regard to the former, the petitioners suggest that the clause in the time table as follows: "The Company reserve to themselves the right of cancelling any train at any time without assigning any reason or giving any previous notice to the public." Should be altered to read. "In cases of train accidents only, the Company reserve to themselves the right of cancelling any train without assigning any reason to the public." The present wording they believe to be a safeguard for the maintenance and encouragement of any type of irregularity on the part of the Railway Company. As an example of the loss that people are exposed to by the present wording they instance the case of a business man who has to be in Bombay at a particular place and time, failing which he will incur serious financial loss. He sets out to catch a train booked to start an hour earlier than strictly necessary for him to do, thus allowing for the train being detained and there being no other convenient one to follow. On arrival at the station he finds that the train he intended to take has been cancelled.

In illustration of this cases are quoted which are said to have actually occurred in Bombay, on Dec. 27 and 28. On the earlier date the Kalyan Express (46 up) without previous notice left Thana at 9-25 instead of 9-15 a.m., and reached Victoria Terminus at 10-50 instead of 10-11. On the following day the 2nd Kalyan Express (40 up) which leaves that station at 9-8 did not run at all.

In the matter of the second grievance, the petitioners complain that they have several times approached the Railway authorities without success with a request for at least one fast train and about two "semi-fast" trains in the morning and in the evening, for the benefit of passengers from distant stations. One leaving Kalyan at about 9 a. m. and Thana at 9-30, to reach Bombay at 10-11 would, it is claimed, serve the purpose to a great extent, allowing stoppages only at Ghat Kopar and Masjid, the "semi-fast" trains making halt where the other does not.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It scotches the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

RAILWAYS AND COAL.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association to-day, the president, Mr. A. Topping, referring to the transport facilities, said that although matters were not now as satisfactory as they would like to see them, it would be unfair not to say that the railways, especially the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur, were doing their beset to overcome many difficulties which besit them.

They did not know yet whether the Government of India had seat their memorial of September last which had been passed on to the Secretary of State but, in any case, it did not appear that the memorial had been given the consideration they had hoped it would receive by the Finance Member, when dealing with the subject of railways in his Budget. The East Indian Railway had framed a scheme of improvements to be carried out in the next three years at a cost of 7 1-2 crores, over and above the ordinary capital expenditure for the same period, and yet for the three years Government had only allotted to the railways 50 lakhs more than it would receive for ordinary capital expenditure If that was to be the Government's attitude on the question of improved transport facilities, he feared matters in that respect would become much more serious than they had been in the past, and losses to trade instead of diminishing would become greater.

The purchase of foreign coal was a matter of serious menace to their industry and it was another result of lack of transport facilities. Foreign coal must come in, but the railways should limit their purchases so as not to injure the Indian coal trade, while the industry was labouring under difficulties not of its own making.

Mr. W. A. Ironside also referred to the purchase of foreign coal by railways and said he hoped that the commercial community would protest in the strongest terms against the proposal of the Railway Board to close forward purchases of coal at rates above those available in this country, when there was here an ample supply for all needs.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Lt-Col. Beadon and Mr Scott-Smith, C. S, act as first and second temporary additional Judges, the Punjab Chief Court, vice Mr Cheirs on leave. Capt Summer, I M S, permanently reverts to the United Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhagwati Prasad Varma, Executive Engineer, is posted to Delhi Capt. Robertson, R E, Military Works Services, is posted to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Lucas, 27th Lancers, is appointed Reserve Officer, Zhob Militia. Capt. Prescott is appointed Sub-Divisional Officer, Tank. Mr. Rennie is posted as Sessions Judge, Peshawar. Major Keen is posted as Political Agent, Khyber.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Shields officiates as Electrical Engineer-in Chief, vice Mr. Simpson on leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors Powrenson and Hunt are appointed Cantonment Magistrates, United Provinces.

Captains Little, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Fagan, 17th Infantry, Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs, Arbuthnot, 7th Gurkha Rifles and Wardell, Supply and Transport Corps, are promoted Majors.

Lieutenants Gilbert, Bennett, Berill, Torkington, Raymond and Allan are promoted Captains.

Colonels Edwards, Ranson, Lt.-Col. Mariton-Reed and Major Keyworth retire from the service.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

MEERUT TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINALS.

MEERUT, Mar. 7.

Two games in the semi-finals in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament were played off this afternoon. There was a very large attendance, including Lady Hardinge, who motored in from Delhi for the purpose and arrived during the first game. The teams engaged were the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, represented by Mr. Humfrey, Capts. Colmore, Ritson and Bowen (back); and the 17th Lancers, by Capt. Melvill, Mr. Turner, Capt. Lockett, and Mr. Boles (back). After a hotly-contested game the 17th Lancers won by nine goals to three.

The second game was between the King's Dragoon Guards, represented by Capt. Rashotham, Messrs. Hawkins, Hatfield, and Major Wickham (back); and the 8th Hussars, represented by Capt Broadbent, Mr. S. Hornby, Capt. Houston, and Major Mort (back). This game also was won with the same result, the King's Dragoon Guards winning by nine goals to three.

The final will be played on Monday.

ALDERSON HOCKEY CUP.

110th MAHRATTAS WIN THE FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 7.

The finals of the Alderson Hockey Tournament were played to-day.

In the British section a tie resulted in the match between the Loyal North Lancs and the Dorsets, neither side having scored, even with extra time.

In the Indian section the 110th Mahrattas beat the 12th Pioneers on the stroke of time by three goals to two

Genl. Sir A. Barrett presented the cup to the victors in the latter game.

A PRESS note states:—At a meeting of the Executive Council held to-day, the Government of India considered the reports of the town-planners and of the military and medical committees appointed for the purpose, and decided to adhere to their decision in favour of the southern site as the seat of the new capital at Delhi

The following additional sums have been placed at the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank-offering on the occasion of the first public appearance since the attempt upon his life :—The Nawab of Maler Kotla Rs 5,000, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar Rs. 5,000, Mr V Nageswara Nastry of Kumbakonam Rs. 5 ; Fakrun Nisa Begum Sahiba of Jaipur Rs 5. These sums will for the present be credited to the Hardinge's general charitable fund.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION SCIENCE COURSE.

STANDARD RAISED FOR B. Sc.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

Yesterday having been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor as a graduation day, the degrees of L. C. E., L. M. and S., B. E., M. B. S., B. S. C., B A, L L. B, L L. M, and M. A., were conferred on candidates who had not been present at the last Convocation Day.

Dr. Mackichan according to previous notice moved that the courses recommended by the Syndicate in Science, Geography and the Vernaculars, for the Matriculation Examination, under the new regulation, be approved and adopted.

In moving the proposition Dr. Mackichan said that the scheme proposed was the result of conclusions arrived at jointly by members of the Syndicate and members of the Government Educational Department. In the courses prescribed for the schools, the Government had made their best efforts to meet the wishes of this University, and it would be wise of the Senate to accept the scheme, which was now laid before them.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved as an amendment that the following be added to the motion:—

That for the Matriculation Examination in 1913 the certificate required from candidates of satisfactory knowledge in the prescribed course in Science be restricted only to theoretical knowledge of the subjects prescribed for Standards VI and VII and that from 1914 the certificate should cover the whole course laid down.

He said that the headmasters could not conscientiously certify that the students for the Matriculation examination had revised certain subjects, which was not the case. The Sixth Standard course was fixed too late for the present year matriculation students to learn, and therefore they would not have revised it.

The Hon. Principal Paranjpye seconded the amendment.

The Hon Mr Sharp suggested that if the headmasters chose they could write in the certificate "so far as time premitted," and thus the question of conscience would not trouble them.

On being put to the vote the amendment was defeated.

Mr. Padhye was then called upon to move the second amendment which stood against his name as follows:—

In the course recommended in Science "delete" the words "II.—Revision of Physiology and Hygiene." on page 2, subhead "(2) Theoretical."

Mr. Padhye would not move it as the first was defeated and Dr. Mackichan's original motion was carried.

Consideration was given to a proposal to hold the examination for the degree of L. C. E. for the last time in 1913.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy A. F. Moos the necessary change was made in the regulation for holding the examination in 1913.

The Senate next considered the desirability of raising the standard for passing in the minor subjects of the final M. B., B. S. examination.

Major L. T. Rose-Hutchinson, moved as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate, that the figure '40' be substituted for the figure '33' in Regulatien No. 53 in Medicine and in the paragraph headed "Final M. B., B. S, Examination." (pages 178 and 241, respectively. of the Calendar for 1912-13.)

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion and it was agreed to.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

The Senate next proceeded to consider the desirability of making, in the case of the candidates who fail at the Preliminary Scientific or Intermediate M. B, B. S. Examination, readmission to the examination conditional on their having attended lectures and done practical work during the interval between the declaration of their failure and their subsequent re-appearance at the examination.

Major L. T. Rose-Hutchinson, I.M.S, moved, as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Sydicate that the following Regulation be inserted between Regulations Nos. 28 and 29 in Medicine (page 172 of the Calendar for 1912-13,.

"28A. Failure to pass the Examination will not debar the Candidate from appearing at any subsequent Examination on the submission of a new application, the payment of a fresh fee, and the production of a certificate showing that he has, during the interval between the declaration of his failure and subsequent re-appearance at the Examination, attended lectures and done practical work in the subjects of the Examination at an Institution recognised by the Syndicate."

Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded the proposition,

The Hon. Principal Paranjpye moved the following amendment.

In paragraph 28A, lines 4—7, omit the words "during the interval.....subjects of the Examination" and substitute the words "done practical work, for at least one term subsequent to his failure, in the subjects in which he might have failed in the practical examination".

Mr. K. S. Ayre seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was defeated and the original proportion (with the oral alteration changing the word "certificate" to "satisfactory evidence") was agreed to.

Consideration was then given to the desirability of making, in the case of candidates who fail at the Final L. M and S. or Final M B, B. S. Examination, readmission to the examination conditional on their having done practical work during the interval between the declaration of their failure and their subsequent re-appearance at the examination.

Major L. T. Rose-Hutchinson, moved, as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate, that all the words after the word 'on' in line 3, Regulation No. 9 in Medicine (page 169 of the Calendar for 1912-13), be deleted and the following substituted instead :— "the submission of a new application, the payment of a fresh fee, and the production of evidence to the satisfaction of the principal showing that he has, during the interval between the declaration of his failure and subsequent re-appearance at the Examination, done practical work in the subjects of the examination at an institution recognized by the Syndicate."

The Hon. Principal Paranjpye had given notice of an amendment, but withdrew it.

Major Hutchinson's proposition was carried and the seate adjourned to Tuesday next.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Orawford Market, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES DEBATE.

In the House of Lords, on Friday February 14, Sir John Spear asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Indian Blue Book, No. 155, Copy of the Indian Financial statement and Budget for 1911-12, and Discussions thereon in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, contains no report of the debate in the Legislative Council of March 9, 1911 on the Indian cotton duties, though it contains full reports of all the other debates on the Budget on March 1, March 7, March 8, and March 27, 1911; whether this omission was sanctioned by the Hon. W. H. Clark. Minister for Commerce and Industry; and whether any full official report of the debate of March 9, 1911, is available to the public in this country.

Mr. H. Baker : The Blue Book No. 155 contains full reports of the proceedigs of the Legislative Council on those days on which the financial statement and the budgetwere under discussion. Neither of those statements was under discussion on March 9, 1911 and that is why the debates of that day were not included in the paper sent home by the Government of India for Presentation to Parliment and published as a Blue Book. The proceedings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council are on record in the India Office, and can be consulted in the libray of that office.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Gulland formally moved that the House should adjourn till Thursday March 6.

Sir J. Rees called attention to the recent speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George) and the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr Churchill) with reference to the Balkan war. Both right hon. gentlemen, he said, had, shown extreme sympathy with the Allies against the Turks, and speeches of that kind were calculated to have a serious effect upon Mahomedans in India. An extremely disquieting feature had been disclosed in connection with the opium question in China. Ithad become almost certain that the Central Government of India were acting in collusion with the Southern Provinces in preventing the disposal of opium which had been sent to Shanghai from India, and on whichBritish banks had lent large sums of money. The holding up of this opium was causing very great loss to British merchants. Under the arrangement with Tibet, 20,000,000lbs of the worst china tea were being imported into that country every year. He wishes to see Indian tea taken to Tibet

A Nationalist Member : Hear, hear Divide, divide. (Laughter).

Sir J. Rees : I had no notion that the hon. member even knew where Tibet was. I hope I have not frightened him away. (Laughter.) Continuing, the hon. gentleman said an opportunity was now offered for strictly enforcing the trade provisions of our treaty with Tibet. With regard to affairs in Persia, the present position in southern Persia was one of absolute anarchy, and the country was in fact, an armed camp. With such conditions prevailing what security was there for the British money which was being sent there? If the Government did not act at once with a firm hand and stop the present welter of anarchy they would eventually be forced to send an expedition. He trusted that there would be some concerted policy and firm action before the state of things, which was going from bad to worse, led to armed intervention and probably the permanent occupation of the southern provinces of Persia,

Mr. T. Taylor protested against the supplying from British possessions to China of opium, which was the ruin of that country, when the Chinese Government was doing everything in its power to prevent the use of the drug, and had even gone so far as to cut off the heads of its own people for producing or consuming it. There was overwhelming evidence that the Chinese Government was loyally carrying out the enormously difficult task of stamping out the opium traffic. He wished the Government would announce that there would be no more Government opium grown in India, and also tell China that she need not take any more opium from us. Until we had done that we had not done all that we could to wipe from our escutcheon the blackest pot that had ever slained it.

Mr. Morrell agreed that the condition of things in Persia was extremely unsatisfactory, but during the last few weeks he thought there were slight signs of improvement. We should do our best to give the Persian Government a fair chance, and help them to restore their finances. It was obvious, too, that if the Persian Government was to be kept on its feet there should be a withdrawal of the large number of foreign troops in the country.

Mr. Acland explained that the Foreign Secretary (Sir E. Grey) could not be present as he was attending a conference of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers. He did not propose to say anything with regard to the position of affairs in the Balkans. With regard to the suppression of opium smoking and the cultivation of the poppy, he could assure the House that a very great improvement had taken place in China since the revolution, so far as Tibet was concerned, the British Minister at Pekin had been firmly pressing the Chinese Government to carry out strictly its treaty obligations. His Majesty's Government were determined to establish the position of this country, under the treaties. He was not aware of any treaty of a binding character between Tibet and Mongolia. Certainly this country had recognised no such treaty, and he would be surprised if there was any intention of doing so. As to Persia, he desired to express the regret of the Government at the loss of Capt. Eckford, when he described as a most gallant and useful officer. It was essential that sharp punishment should be meted out to the bandits who were guilty of the attack on the caravan. His Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that it would be right for them to give the Persian Government a proper opportunity of carrying out themselves the necessary measure of punishment. As at present advised, his Majesty's Government did not intend to send a punitive expedition from England or India. They did not intend to police the roads there and they did not intend to restore order with a British force, because it was well known that a process of that kind was almost certain to develop against their will into a permanent occupation of the country (Hear, hear). They relied on the Persian Government to carry through the necessary measures to show these bandit tribes that British officers could not be shot with impunity, and they were anxiously awaiting the result of the Persian Government in the spring. The gendarmerie was commanded by Swedish officers, who were doing good work under very great difficulties. His Majesty's Government had considerable hope that these officers would be successful in restoring order. The second hopeful thing was that there had recen ly been a change of Government. The new Cabinet was far and away more able and public-spirited than any Cabinet they had seen in Persia for some time. In view of the real hopefulness of the situation, the Government had decided two things—first, I undertake part of an advance, the Government of India taking the other part of a special amount which wouldbe earmarked for administration in the Province of Shiraz; and secondly, to join with Russia in making a separate advance for general purpose of the Persian Government. The amount of the advance would come before the House upon the presentation of the estimates next session. It was hoped that the advance for general purposes would be covered by a large loan, which Persia should be able to raise as soon as order and firm Government had been restored. He could hold out no hope whatever of a revision of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, but there need be no fear that our dominating interests in Persia would be allowed to fall into the hands of other persons. The Russian Government agreed with the British Government that the present Persian Cabinet offered geater hope of firm, continuous, good administration than anything that had recently happened in Persia. They were, however, not willing yet to withdraw their troops, but at the same time it was hoped that when the new Government had shown by their deeds that the prospects entertained were realised, they would be willing gradually to withdraw troops. His Majesty's Government believed that the Russian Government were genuinely anxious to reduce the number of troops they had in Persia as soon as the circumstances of the country rendered it possible.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

During the past week the little "star" Comtesse Olga has been drawing crowded houses. She works hard and always puts her little heart into everything she does. Her singing, perhaps, is a trifle weak. To be able to jill the "Tivoli" with one's voice wants some doing, as the acoustic properties of the hall are not over grand. But she makes up for it with her conducting of the orchestra. The piece selected for her was an Hungarian march and she went through it with flying colours. Signora Carmelita has given us several dances quite new to Bombay and which have been thoroughly appreciated. Miss Irene Beryl, completed her engagement on Thursday. For close on six weeks has she amused and captivated the Bombay public. Her dancing has been top-notch. She left yesterday with Jensen's Company for Calcutta. Alexandroff's feats with his feet have astounded us, and regret will be felt, that has been left out of the bill for to-night. An entire change of programme is being presented this evening. Two new turns are being introduced—a Ragtime Vocalist and Speciality Dancer, Miss Gladys Kerr, somewhat after Miss Beryl's style will no doubt will dance herself into public favour this evening. The other turn is Cubby King, a champion trick cyclist, one of the most daring acts we have seen performed with a cycle. The Spanish Trio remain in the bill for another week. The Comtesse has several new items, whilst Signora has some songs and dances from Grand Operas to captivate us with.

The pictures this week are of exceptional interest. Baroda Wedding Festivities will, no doubt, take first place. The State procession, military sports, acrobatic display, and an elephant fight, all are portrayed in a clear film. The Bombay Races, which have been run this week, will be shown. They have been taken by the special desire of the Turf Club. A drama entitled "The Path of Destiny" is of a most exciting nature, over 2,600 feet in length and beautifully coloured. There are also two comics and Pathe's Gazette ; the latter contains the Bomb Outrage on Mr. Lloyd George's house by the suffragettes.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The management has decided to continue the experiment of supplementing the ordinary picture-programme by a variety performance. This week they have engaged the Tycoon Troupe of performing dogs, who have arrived in Bombay, after a successful tour through South Africa. Their performance ought to prove very interesting.

The pictures this week are specially attractive, there being no less than three dramas on the programme. The star-picture is a remarkable story of circus-life, in which the operator has managed to secure some most striking scenes, one of them showing twenty full-grown lions let loose on the stage in full view of the audience. The picture derives additional beauty on account of the exquisite tinting. The second star drama "The Price of a Man," is an excellently acted piece, and one of the best the Edison Company has given to us. The comics are of the usual bright and breezy kind, and with this interesting good programme to back up its other attractions the America-India ought to prove very attractive this week.

ALCAZAR PICTURE PALACE.

NEW EUROPEAN ARTISTES AND ACROBATS.

There ought to be a bumper house to-night at the above theatre, as the management have announced a grand change of pictures as well as a grand entertainment by a company of European Variety Artistes, consisting of Singers, Dancers, Acrobats, Jugglers, etc. This company has arrived recently from a tour through the Far East, Straits, and Ceylon, where they have created quite a sensation. There are to be two performances daily, at6-30 p. m. and 9-30 p.m., and special arrangements have been made with the Tramway Co. for the convenience of the public. This is a golden opportunity for theatre-goers as the prices of admission, quoted in our advertisement columns, will suit the pockets of all classes.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The programme for the current week comprises a variety of items, each interesting in itself. The comic element is expressed by Wiffles, in his glory, and by the vandal leopard, whose excursions with a statue and the police form the subject of much laughter. "The Perjured Confession" should hold the attention of the audience, as the drama of the plot is identified with a tragedy, on which follows a series of events of a pathetic nature. But to some, no doubt, a trip amongst the ruins of "Ancient Greece" will prove of special interest, the landmarks of ancient history being practically placed before the audiences in the most real form. The Animated Gazette completes a programme that should prove very entertaining.

MRS. SARASWATI BAI.

We draw the attention of the public to the concert to be given by Mrs. C. Saraswati Bai to-day at the Framjee Cawasjee Hall. Mrs. C. Saraswati Bai appears in Bombay for the third time. We learn that she is the only lady in India that can sing both Northern Indian and Southern Indian music equally well. She recently visited the Central Provinces, where she was given a hearty reception. There will be a thorough change of programme and the management inform us that quite new ragas are to be introduced.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS

Genl. and Lady Nixon left Rangoon for Madras on the 7th inst.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, on the birth of the Tikka Sahib, has made donations amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000 to various institutions in the Punjab.

Major L. E. Hopkins R. E. and Mr. M. N. Varvill, Executive Engineers, are transferred from the Karachi Extension Railway Survey to the North-western and Eastern Bengal Railways respectively.

The Hon. Mr. M. F. O'Dywer, the Lieutenant-Governor-designate for the Punjab, has been paying a brief visit to Sir Louis and Lady Dane. He was to have left Lahore on the evening of the 7th inst.

News has been received from England that Mr. Lutyens, the Architect associated with the planning of the new Delhi, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

The Bengal Chambers of Commerce have published the text of the telegrams interchanged between the Rresidents of the Chambers and Mr. Clark between Feb. 22 and 27 last.

The general tenor is as described in yesterday's telegram, the Chamber insisting on the necessity that the Companies Bill should be re-circulated owing to the fundamental changes made since the publication.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath was to have laid the foundation-stone of the Central Converts Home at Madras on the morning of the 6th inst. The House is intended to be a temporary residence for those converts to Christianity whose conversion exposes them te loss of income and shelter. The Earl of Meath has made a generous contribution to the House.

An interesting experiment in tobacco manufacture is being carried on at Teldeniya, in the Kandy district. A few months ago a small syndicate was formed for the purpose of purchasing and manufacturing Ceylon-grown tobacco, and the services of an expert were engaged in order that the planting of the "fragrant weed" might be properly supervised. The first crop is now being secured, and it is hoped to be able to ship the first consignment to Europe about April.

The good work started by Lady Leslie Porter, when in India, on behalf of poor "purdanashin" women of Lucknow, has just received signal impetus by the news that her Majesty the Queen-Empress has purchased some of the women's needlework and sent a message of appreciation to the workers. The work was started by Lady Porter in 1892, at the instances of Sir James La Touche. The women relieved are all Mahomedans of the better class. A begum was engaged to go round and teach them embroidery and distribute work. Mrs. Piggott is now in charge of the organisation.

The Calcutta police have arrested J. W. Creigh, engineer connected with the colliery in Sitarampur, on a charge of cheating several firms and hotels in Calcutta by tendering false cheques. It is alleged that during his recent stay in Calcutta, Creigh called at the Savoy Hotel on two occasions, and after ordering drinks worth Rs. 7 tendered a cheque for Rs. 20 on Thomas Cook and Son, for which he was handed Rs. 13 as the balance. It is alleged that he similarly cheated Bathgate and Company from whom he took fourteen annas worth of things and Rs. 9, annas 2 cash, after presenting a cheque for Rs. 10 on Thomas Cook and son. Among other firms alleged to have suffered are Scott Thomson and Company, and Walter Locke and Company. The alleged fraud was only detected when it was too late. The Calcutta Police, who were on the look out for the accused, were able to arrest him on Monday night on his arrival at Howrah Station from Sitarampur. He was formally placed on March 7 before the Commissioner of Police, who sent him up for trial. Creigh is an Australian by birth and has been in India about two years.

A memorandum has just come to hand from the Muktesar Laboratory, describing a new series of experiments with the famous preparation known as "salvarsan," for the treatment of horse surra. The conclusion appears to be that it is possible to cure sura in horses by one or more intravenous injection of "salvarsan." But as a practical method for the treatment of surra, "salvarsan" cannot be said to possess any superiority to arsenious oxide alone or to the combination of arsenious oxide and atoxyl "Salvarsan" has the same disadvantage as arsenious oxide, namely the curative amount is close to the toxic. The ponies treated with "salvarsan" did not improve in general candition, as they immediately do when put on a course of arsenious oxide atoxyl. For some days after the intravenous injection the animals were dull, ate little and lost condition. Four of the treated ponies became paralysed so the new specific does not seem to have been much of a success.

From what we hear about the Moslem League we gather says the "Englishman" that it is fast losing its power and prestige among Mahomedans. It is true there is, to outward appearances, no split among the supporters of the League, but its ex-cathedra utterances regarding self government and British policy in the near East have, so it is said, alienated many who were the mainstay of its propaganda. They believe that the League has overstepped its bounds by making the concerns of Moslems all over the world its own instead of looking after the interests of the Moslems in India, the letter being the chief object for which the League was brought into existence. It is also felt that the League in taking up the cause of the Turks, the Persians, and the Arabs in Tripoli has not paid the attention to affairs nearer home which it was its duty to do.

In a report just issued Mr. Measham Lea, the chief officer and engineer of the Karachi Municipality, discusses the problem of the local water supply. The salient features of this document are that for a capital expenditure of about six lakhs of rupees, Mr. Measham Lea propounds a scheme of expansion which, while utilising and developing existing resources, will, without heroic invocations, provide for all the reasonable requirements of Karachi for the next ten years. Looking to the more distant future, Mr. Measham Lea has in reserve a project for damming the river Malir about 29 miles away, which will guarantee a practically unlimited non-inexhaustible supply. It will remain for the Municipality to deal with the financial aspects.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

FINAL OF WESTERN INDIA SINGLES.

Yesterday before a record gathering of spectators the Singles Championship of Western India was decided. Usually in finals, owing to the players being nervous or because they are overanxious about the result, the play is not so good as in the preliminary rounds. In this case however the exception proved the rule. Both men played remarkably well and Lucas' grit and the dogged way in which he went for his opponent is much to be admired, especially in the second set when, after the score had been called 3 love against him, he won the next three games and made it 3 all. As a ready stated, both men were playing well, and taking all things together there was little to choose between them. England, of course, had his American service, which, at first, bothered Lucas somewhat, but he very soon fell into its peculiarities and eventually returned it so accurately that England practically abandoned it in favour of his fast service. Throughout the entire match the balls were hit with plenty of power except for one brief spell in the second set, when England was 3 love. At this stage, Lucas deliberately lobbed every ball, and this move seemed to disconcert England who playing a bit wildly quickly lost the next three games. But as soon as the score was level again Lucas hit out. England, however now took no risks and eventually won the second set by 6 games to 4. It was altogether a most interesting match, to watch, some of the rallies, when both players were up at the net, were particularly brilliant.

In the first set England winning the toss elected to serve and, as usual, quickly annexed the first game, but Lucas won the second and from then until 4 all had been called, each man won his service. Lucas, with some clever play, won the ninth game in spite of England's service ; only himself to be beaten in the next game(5 all). England now put on a spurt and won the set 7-5. In the second set England opened well, winning the first 3 games, but then Lucas adopting lobbing tactics held him and slowly but surely reduced the lead until the game was level Each man then won his service game (4 all) but England, playing up strongly, captured the next two games and the second set by 6 games (4)

Seore : England beat Lucas 7-5, 6-4.

After the match, an interesting exhibition set was played between Milne and Kidd and Chinmalgand and Kesava. A few of the spectators left as soon as the championship was decided, but all had been warned that this game was to be played and there was quite a large number of spectators who remained and took a keen interest in it. Chinmalgand and Kesava were evidently nervous at first and allowed Kidd and Milne to win 4 out of the first 5 games, but then they became more accustomed to their surroundings and although Kidd and Milne won the set 6-3, yet the last four games were extremely well fought out. This afternoon the tournament closes with the final of the Doubles-Championship :—

Naoroji and Engineer versus England and Nicholson.

After the match the prizes and cups will be distributed and, if time and light permit, there will be another exhibition game, Milne and Kidd versus Chinmalgand and Desai

RACQUETS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

This tournament commences at 2 p.m. on Sunday next, and the following are the entries for the various events. It will be interesting to note that the winner of last year is drawn to play against Major Greig, who has won the tournament for a large number of years. Admission Re. 1.

SINGLES.

Sinclair Jeffries
Greig Sloggett
Birch Tee
Dudley Gall
Ludlow Hewett Macbeth

DOUBLES.

Sanderson & Macbeth versus Gall & Sloggett — Bye

Fosbury & Birch versus Tee & Ludlow Hewett — Finals.

Dudley Jefferson — Bye

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

Several interesting tests for teams were put in hand to-day, in which the ability of men to judge the distance rapidly and open fire was the chief desideratum. Among the British teams the Dorsets won two of three matches. Details:—

Match 3—Snapshooting against Snipers

British troops—2nd Dorsets, 11 points; Loyal North Lancs, 10 points.

Indian Troops—D. Company, 17th Mahrattas, 11 points; No. 1 team, 105th Mahrattas, 11 points: No, 2 team, 105th Mahrattas, 11 points,

All three teams tied Match 6—Rapidity in putting on accoutrements, forming up and opening fire.

Loyal North Lancs, 15 points; Norfolks 6 points.

Match 10—Ranging by fire.

British—Dorsets' team, 79 points; Norfolks' 69 points.

Indian Troops—3rd Sappers and Miners, 1st team, 78 points; 127th Baluchis, 1st team, 72 points.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 8th March, 1913. Time and Order of running.

1st Race.—The Mecca Plate Division II..... 3-0 p.m.
2nd Race.—The Final Plate..... 3 30 "
3rd Race.—The Tannah Plate Division II ..... 4-0 "
4th Race.—The Jackal Club Plate ..... 4-25 "
5th Race.—The Goodbye Plate. 4-35 "
6th Race.—The Kalyan Plate... 5-25 "
7th Race.—The Tannah Plate Division I..... 5-55 "
8th Race.—The Mecca Plate Division I..... 6-25 "

A special train leaves.

Colaba ..... 2-17 p.m.
Churchgate ..... 2-22 "
Arrives Mahalaxmi. ..... 2-32 "

NO LIMIT.
NO DEDUCTION
WHY TRANSACT YOUR BUSINESS ELSEWHERE WHEN
C. CECIL & CO.,
7 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA,
THE
MOST RELIABLE TURF ACCOUNTANTS
ARE AT YOUR SERVICE.
ONCE DEALT WITH ALWAYS DEALT WITH
Extraordinary, Fancy, and Appreciable Prices ARE THEIR SPECIALITIES!
Come right now and have a wager with us. Books open on all races, especially Bombay, Calcutta & English With Special Arrangements for BOMBAY RACES
If you desire to Increase your BANK ROLL,
Try your hand at SPECULATION !!!
NO LIMIT.
NO DEDUCTION.
Telephone 1831. Telegrams "Lemberg."

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Maya	3 47	Mr J N Parker
Corrie	3 47	Mr N B M.obeth
Cynthia	3 47	Officers R E
Mynona	3 47	Mr D Fraser
Nelta	Scr	Mr G S Sandford

Course :—Committee Vessel—N. K ranja Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee vessel. Length 8-4 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 2 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Fenella	8 2	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren	5 55	Capt Gloster and Kunhardt
Maud	8 17	Messrs Culbertson and Rich
Mavourneen	0 35	Mr N Taylor
Pem	8 17	Mr A G Holmes
Clutha	Scr	Capt J Welch
V Foxy	9 38	Mr B C Beade
Curlew	3 33	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	9 28	Mr T Greason
Marie Louise	5 55	Mr K Mc Iver
Anna	1 59	Officers Mint
Mamie	11 14	Mr J McLoughlin

Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Bea on Starboard—N. Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee vessel. Length 7 1-2 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Minx	9 15	Mr H P Gibbs
Trixie	1 14	Mr J Wardlaw Milne
Erin	6 10	Mr H Magill
Lylie	Scr	Col. Street and Mr E Y Watson
Cutter	1 14	Offs Bolsette
Life boat	2 28	do

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Committee vessel. Length 7-4 mile.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Eileen IV	Scr	Maj Muter and Mr J F Watson
Turquoise	28 0	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	26 8	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahshuka	15 52	Mr W H Hughes
Melody	14 0	Officers R A
Rumzo	29 52	Mr R H Hopkins

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—S. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Bea on Starboard—Committee Vessel Length 11-2 miles.

FOOTBALL AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 7.

In the semi-finals of the Murray Footbal Tournament the K. O. S. beat Worcesters by three goals to one and the Royal Scots defeated the Middlesex Regt by three goals.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
,, ,, White do. do. ...	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4	0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..... .. £29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE..... 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER

RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO INVESTIGATE THE
MERITS OF AN
"UNDERWOOD"
Original Visible Typewriter

"THE MACHINE" you will eventually buy if "NOT NOW," our Telephone No. is 1331, and if you want to have a look at the Machine, please Telephone us, and our representative will wait on you with a latest model "UNDERWOOD."

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO,
BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	12	2		do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	0	2		do.
Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4 12	2		do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12	2		do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ..	4 12	2		do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gal'n

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

PIANOS.

Horizontal Grands and Up right Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

JOHN BROADWOOD'S
"The precise and expressive English piano."
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
"The sweetest toned piano in the world."
SCHIEDMAYER
"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."
RICHD. LIPP'S
"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."
STEINWEG'S
"The noble and grand toned Steinweg."
MARCKS'
The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 8th March, 1913.

THE MAGAZINE MUSE.

THERE is really no reason why any one should, in this day and generation, suffer from a suppressed grievance. In the hospitable columns of our newspapers we can grumble as freely and as frequently as we please. A good deal of steam is blown off in correspondence, and no one is any the worse for the ebullition. Many an editor is, in fact, blessed unawares by harried housewives, who have every reason to be thankful for the outlet for bad temper provided by "Letters to the Editor." We have consequently heard all that there is to be said upon the subject of every possible iniquity and shortcoming, the most far-fetched measures of reform have been advocated, and many a bloodless battle has been waged in print either pseudonymously or with hot unwelcome publicity. How strange it is then, that one much misused class of workers has refrained from uttering its woes aloud. The sorrows of the magazine-poet remain unrepresented; and have never been said or sung in appropriate language. Briefly, his grievance lies in the fact that in spite of the rapid expansion of the English language, no words are added which help to lighten his labours. In the baleful hunt for rhymes he need not hope to put up a new quarry, and he is obliged to tell the old old story in the old old words, while his employees inexorably demand originality of idea and of treatment. The magazine-poet is handicapped at the outset by the fact that he is expected to harp upon a single string. Love is the only saleable subject for rhymed discussion, a blithely erotic strain is the note of the magazine muse. If raptures about roses and nightingales are indulged in, a fair lady must be represented as plucking the one and listening to the other, mere scenery without a couple of lovers in the foreground is utterly unmarketable. A profound commercial truth has been evolved from the axiom that "'tis love, 'tis love, that makes the world go round," it is also the songs and the stories about love which induce the public to pour their sixpences and their fourpence-halfpennies into the editorial coffers, it is the elaboration of this age-old theme which enables the poet to glean his precarious half-guinea harvests.

There are then, hundreds of poets who are eager to commit to verse their experiences of amorous infatuation, there are also dozens of editors who are willing to fill up with poetry the space which occurs between one story and the next and yet in this promising business, where supply and demand are so admirably balanced, the producer can hardly get to work without being at once, aware how severely he is handicapped by lack of proper material. He is practically obliged to write about love, but our rich language, in spite of its vivid and varied phraseology, yields him but a meagre half-dozen or so of rhymes to this all important word. 'Above' has done duty until it is absolutely worked out; 'dove' must be utterly exhausted with working overtime, while 'prove,' 'grove,' add all their unpleasing kindred, are at best but makeshifts, unsatisfying to a critical ear. When the poet has employed all these well-known words with a frequency which brings him to the limit of editorial endurance, he is obliged to resort to the usual undignified alternatives. His eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, roves in search of an excuse to bring in some allusion to a glove—'shove' being alas! quite unusable. Failing this expedient he must juggle with his line until the intractable word slips from the end into the middle when he is of course at once freed from all his difficulties though unworthily.

A desperate remedy lies in the adoption of blank verse as a medium of expression. This course is however a tacit admission of failure, of inability to shake into a pleasing pattern the kaleidoscopic payments of coloured works which go to the making of poetry. The public moreover does not look with a very sympathetic eye upon effusions in blank verse, however, imposing may be the procession of sonorous syllables; lyrically expressed sentiment can be understood by anyone, but how is the average reader to know what to make of verse which is only distinguishable from prose by its regularly recurring capital letters? To this tale of woe there can be but one happy ending, some earnest and responsible persons must be authorized to invent several new and satisfactory rhymes to the word 'love.' Here is a chance for Esperantists, they have created in its entirely a complete language, no doubt they could provide us with half-a-dozen likely specimens. Scores of charming metaphors and similes have been caught up and outstripped by modern ingenuity. Not to be outdone, we must in our turn evolve a new vocabulary; we must compose some hyperbolical words and phrases which express a glory and a wonder which has hitherto never been shaped into speech. When these new terms are in the making, surely the claims of the versifiers should be brought forward for consideration. For many years, our poets have mourned the paucity of suitable rhymes, and the exhausted condition of all the conventional superlatives. A few new words, tuneful, varied, euphonious, and above all, designed to meet the requirements of the lyrists, would be an inestimable boon to the distressed concourse of magazine poets who see not their daily bread, perhaps, but the butter which makes it eatable, threatened, because our language lacks variety in the words which may suitably be used in describing the tender passion.

ALLIANCE WITH SPAIN.

So delicate is the balance of power in Europe at the present time that an alliance with Spain is seriously represented to be an object of rivalry between the two groups into which the Great Powers are divided. Things were different in 1875 when Bismarck openly jeered at France for her isolated position, and suggested that she might find an ally in Spain. The military power of Spain has not increased, but has probably diminished in the interval; but the state of affairs in Europe has altered so much especially in the last few months that an alliance, which was once the subject of jest, has now become a matter of grave consideration. Doubtless, it is the geographical position of Spain that counts; but that has not changed since Bismarck's days; and it is in the shifting of power among the nations that the reason of this latest political move must be sought. The recent war has disclosed a situation of which apparently the diplomatists had been in ignorance. The growth of Slavism has been so rapid as to defeat the calculations of the Triple Alliance, and the crushing diplomatic victory which Russia has won over Austria through the success of the Allies has evidently impressed Berlin, and forced a reconsideration of the whole European question. What the strength of the Russian Army now is, no one outside of Russia knows; but what the Triple Alliance's estimate of that strength is, may be judged by the cautious attitude which the members of the Alliance have assumed. Without the loss of a single man, without the expenditure of a single rouble, Russia now dominates the Near East, and the Triple Alliance is afraid.

That does not mean that the German and the Austrian armies are afraid of war; anything but that; for, there is a large party in Austria which would be glad to put the questions between themselves and Russia to the test of war now before Russian preponderance becomes still more marked. But it does mean that the German nations are afraid of the increasing power of the Slavonic peoples and of the ultimate issue of the ethnical struggle which is now going on. At the same time the martial spirit of France is rising every year. The army is now the most popular service in the country, and, secure in the Russian alliance, France has definitely determined to be bullied by Germany no longer. Experts are even inclined to favour France's chances in the opening stages of a war with Germany; and it is the initial successes which will count for most in a war which would not last for many weeks. It is no wonder that the statesmen of Germany who wish to see their country prosperous are anxious about the future. Austria can do no more than defend herself from Russia and on both frontiers Germany is now threatened with powerful and allied foes. It is not surprising therefore that Germany should begin to hesitate in her expenditure upon her navy and in her useless competition in naval armaments with England and that she should propose an immediate and large increase to her land forces. Without discussing Spain's strength or inclinations, it is pertinent to remark that it is surely one of the most unexpected effects of the war in the Balkans that Spain should have been brought into the foreground of the international situation in Europe.

A NOTED HISTORIAN.

THE death of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin at advanced the age of eighty-one removes an erudite historian who has done much to elucidate past times. The early middle ages were his special study, and he chose to expound the history of Italy at the critical period when the Western Roman Empire declined and fell, and the various Gothic peoples from the north invaded and ruled it. He went patiently and minutely over much of the ground which Gibbon had trodden so simply and brilliantly before him, and reproduced on a larger canvas the picture of Italy lying helpless while the Gothic and Ostro-Goths and other Northern tribes succeeded one another in the struggle for mastery of the heritage of decrepit Rome. He took full twenty-five years for the task of narrating the history of those troublous centuries; but it was worth doing, for though Gibbon is as usual proved to have been in the main correct, yet the new materials that had come to light since he wrote cleared up much that was obscure before. The careers of Theodosius, and Theodoric, and of the great minister Cassirdorus, owe much to his patient labours. Dr. Hodgkin was not a professional man of letters, but devoted his leisure only to the writing of history. He was a busy banker nearly the whole of his long life, and actually directed Lloyd's Bank. Dr. Hodgkin came of a well-known Quaker family, and was himself a zealous follower of that sect. One of his latest literary works was a life of George Fox, the founder of the sect, which is a good mongraph written by an admirer from within. His father was a noted lawyer of the early part of the last century and had a large share in the preparation of the Encumbered Estates Act of the middle of the century, which was ushered with much hope that it would remove some of the worst economic evils of Ireland. Lord John Russell offered him a judgeship of the Court provided by the Act, but it was declined as he preferred to devote the remainder of his life to religious and philanthropic work.

POINTS ON IMPROVEMENT.

MR. J. P. Orr's note on the Budget of the Bombay Improvement Trust is an exhaustive document, the details of which may well be left to the judgment of our readers. They are placed before them in a clear and unbiased manner. Mr. Orr points out that, in the ordinary course of estate development, the interest and sinking fund necessarily increase much faster than revenue, until development is well advanced. On the other hand, the Municipal contribution now shows but little increase from year to year and, consequently, the annual shortage, which the Trust has had to meet from the net revenue of their estates, has grown by four lakhs in four years. At the same time, the Trust's profits have been steadily improving every year and the Trust has only to wait the allotted time to reap the full benefit of its investments. Under these circumstances, the enemies of the Trust have little difficulty in misrepresenting figures. They, however, are inconsistent for, while they blame the Trust for its expenditure, they constantly urge upon it the desirability of demolishing houses in overcrowded quarters of the native town, one of the most expensive measures of improvement, in which the Trust could engage.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE "SUFFS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The *petroleuses* of the Paris Commune, the prototypes of our militant Suffragettes—militant is too good a word for these crazy creatures—would laugh at the antics of Mrs. Pankhurst, her allies, and her dupes. Those antics are so futile. These women profess to have two main objects in view—revenge against the present Government individually and collectively and the causing of so much inconvenience to men as to compel them by suffragette *vi et armis* to concede what they are unable to grant by reason. Suppose all the golf courses in the kingdom to be damaged how few, comparatively speaking, of the great mass of the electorate would be hit. And how many of his Majesty's subjects will be inconvenienced by the incendearism in Kew Gardens. At the present season of the year the number of people using the tea pavilion there is negligible. If by the time the public visit the gardens in crowds more or less, the building has not been reconstructed, the greatest sufferers will not be brutal male voters but voteless women and children. It is however assumed that in this particular piece of warfare the Government were aimed at. If so, the Suffragist Intelligence Department was at fault as it so often is. The pavilion so spitefully burnt down the other night happens to be run not by the Government but by a firm of caterers, to whom the building is leased and who of course are fully insured. The Suffragettes who blew up the house little more than a country cottage, at Walton-on-the-Hill (not very far from the Epsom grand stand) were under the impression that they were injuring Mr. Lloyd George's pocket. If anybody's pocket has been injured it is that of the owner, who happens to be a gentleman hitherto favourably inclined to suffragism, Sir George Riddell. It is true that he had arranged to lease the property to the Chancellor of the Exchequer but the contract is not actually completed, and in any case Mr. George was not to enter into occupation until Easter. The Suffragettes have given themselves another advertisement; but if they were possessed of half a grain of sense they would ask themselves whether the game is worth the candle. Throughout their campaign of violence they have shown an utter want of discrimination, and I wonder what advantage Mrs. Pankhurst can expect to gain by for, example, the gross affront which, it has transpired, was offered by a Suffragette to the King and Queen in their own grounds within the past few weeks. Mixed with the contempt, which such conduct evokes, there is a growing feeling that the perpetrators of these outrages must not be allowed to defy the law as they practically do by their precious "hunger strike." Even this is admitted by journals, which have a sort of sympathy with the feminist agitation. The *Daily Chronicle* and the *Westminister Gazette* think they have found a remedy. Says the last-named journal:—"Let us, when Parliament meets, have a short Bill with two main provisions The first should attach to all sentences passed for these offences the conditions which now attach to sentences of penal servitude—namely, that when the prisoner is let out for reasons of health, it should be on licence, which can be revoked as soon as health is restored. The hunger-striker would then know that re-imprisonment would follow as a matter of course, unless securities were given for good behaviour. The second provision should be one empowering the magistrate to impose a fine without the option of imprisonment, or a fine in addition to a sentence of imprisonment. That at least would be a warning to the organisers of these outrages that, even if they escaped imprisonment, they would still have to pay; and a few sharp fines would probably do more than anything else to check this folly and wickedness." I don't believe that either provision would have the desired effect. If the licence were revoked, the offenders would immediately resume their "hunger-strike" and a fresh licence would have to be granted. Thus the farce of sentencing Suffragettes to imprisonment and as one paper puts it releasing them immediately they refuse to take their breakfast would go on *ad infinitum*. As to imposing fines in lieu of or in addition to imprisonment, how are the fines to be obtained if they are not voluntarily paid? Distress warrants would not be effectual in all cases. Why do not the newspapers try what a little boycotting would do. If it were possible for the whole of the Press to agree that it would not mention the extreme Suffragists whatever they said and did for say six months, where would Mrs Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond and the other ringleaders be then? At any rate I should like to see the experiment made.

"THE INDIAN MUTINY."

A RIDICULOUS PLAY.

Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., writes to me with reference to the "romantic drama," as it is called, now being performed nightly in London at the Princes Theatre:—

"In consequence of representations made to me by certain native gentlemen that the play called "The Indian Mutiny" was calculated to hurt the feelings of our Indian fellow-subjects and excite disgust and disloyalty, I went to see it last Monday. I don't think I ever saw a more ridiculous play more ridiculously badly acted. It was pantomime throughout; and the more the English actors tried to mimic the manner of the Indians the more absurd did the whole thing become. In parts it is certainly somewhat offensive to Indians, but it makes the English look even more ridiculous and absurd, and it is on the whole more complimentary to the Indian character than to the English. Whoever wrote the play, evidently knew nothing about the manners and customs of the Indians and the differences of creed and caste. One scene in which a high class Brahmin and an over-dressed Mussulman prostrate themselves together in earnest Mussulman prayer and talk about murdering an Englishman while their foreheads are touching the ground, is too ludicrous for words. I am telling my Indian friends that it would be absurd to make any fuss at all about the play. It is beneath contempt, and to raise a row over it would only draw attention to a performance that must soon cease on account of its own innate demerits. I noted that the boxes and stalls were very sparsely occupied, and even the gallery was not full, while the dress circle gaped with gaps. It would perhaps be as well if the management could see their way to withdraw the poor thing before further mischief is done. I believe in India they now do something to prevent plays ridiculing and traducing the English from being performed on the Indian stage, and it would be no bad thing if something of the same sort could be done quietly here with reference to plays offensive to our Indian fellow-subjects. The Lord Chamberlain could easily move in the matter without stepping off his carpet, for the actors of England have no wish to hurt or offend the susceptibilities of their audiences from the East. On the contrary, they seem now-a-days more anxious than ever to understand and represent the true East. Witness the efforts that are being made to produce on the English stage Sanskrit dramas like Sakuntala."

METROPOLITAN AMENITIES.

One drawback to living in the heart of London, especially if your domicile happens to be in the immediate neighbourhood of the caravanserais, except hotels, the size and number of which would surprise our forbears, could they return to life, is the nerve-racking whistling for cabs and the raucous shouts for Lady this or Mrs. that's carriage. For my sins I once resided exactly opposite some "Rooms," which are let every night in the season for balls, receptions and other similar entertainments. To sleep was impossible until the last of the guests had departed. Consequently my sympathies go out to the sufferer who gives vent to his or her feelings in the following advertisement which appears in the Agony Column of Tuesday's *Times*:—

An invalid wishes to engage the services of a man to keep on blowing a whistle all day long in St. James's-street; good lungs; good pay.

No Commissionaires need apply.—Write, N.446. The "Times" Office, E.C.

I do not quite understand why Commissionaires should be objected to. Surely it cannot be because their lungs are not good. I know some members of that useful and indeed indispensable class of men, whose organs of respiration are as satisfactory as anyone could wish, e.g., the retired soldiers who at the Hendon Aerdrome announce in stentorian tones to the assembled crowds—when there are crowds—that Mr. So and So is about to ascend in an aeroplane.

THE AERO EXHIBITION.

By the way, the Aero Exhibition, which is now being held at Olympia is the best of the kind we have seen in this country, but in spite of the fact that it has been visited by his Majesty, it has hitherto failed to attract Londoners in any large numbers. The Exhibition was opened on Friday last and up to Wednesday the total attendance has been only between 20,000 and 21,000, the highest figures for a single day being 6,206, and this was Saturday when all London takes a half-holiday. The last Exhibition of a similar kind took place two years ago, when the number of visitors in the corresponding period was about the same. No wonder the question is being asked, "Why are English people so apathetic?" Our indifference must considerably astonish our neighbours across the Channel, who take so much interest and pride in the Paris Aero Exposition. Perhaps if our Government led the way the public would follow. How great is the need for more official encouragement in aeronautical matters is pointed out by my friend, Mr. F. Ashworth Brigge, in the *Daily Mail*. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit at Olympia is the airship "Delta" shown by the War Office. As Mr. Briggs points out, there are only three serviceable airships in the United Kingdom, and they are the "merest toys to Zeppelins." Moreover, we do not at present possess one place where we could build a ship equal to a Zeppelin, whereas in Germany there are, in addition to the well-known works of Count Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen, several important firms turning out air ships like the Gross, the Parseval the Schutte-Lanz, to say nothing of the output of the Siemens-Shuckert establishments. Experts tell us that we must have not only an increased number of airships, but infinitely more aeroplanes, some contending that it would be no more than prudence to spend a million sterling on the latter alone this year. At the luncheon with which in our English way the Olympia Exhibition was inaugurated the Government were represented not as they ought to have been by Col. Seeley or Mr Churchill, but by Mr. Hobhouse who is perhaps to be regarded, as Lord Dufferin said he was when Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, as maid of all work It is not often that the speech of a Cabinet Minister at a non-political gathering unattended by Suffragists is received with such disfavour as were the remarks of Mr. Hobhouse. His defence of last year's unsatisfactory grant for aeronautical purposes that it was better to wait and see what was done abroad excited the directors of the company, as well it might. If we wait much longer we may not be able to recover lost ground.

The Bombay Gazette

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER IX.—*Continued.*

Stumps' sound precautions were unnecessary. None of the combatants approached them. Indeed, the struggle ceased as quickly as it began, and they were in the hotel before the frightened servants dared to make known the thrilling fact that the young lady was missing. The negro who accompanied her downstairs was positive that she had gone off of her own accord in the carriage that was standing outside, but Mr. Fenshaw's frantic protestations, when the scared manager told him what had happened, convinced Royson that the servant's statement was wildly absurd. Moreover, it became clearer each second that Mrs. Haxton, and not Irene, was the prize sought by the marauders. Royson, though in a white heat of helpless rage, soon became alive to this element in an otherwise inexplicable outrage, and endeavoured to soothe Mr. Fenshawe's wild-eyed alarm by telling him the girl would surely be sent back as soon as the error was discovered.

There was no time for explanations. All was panic, and useless running to and fro. A messenger was sent to summon the police, and matters were in a state of chaos, when Royson was approached by an Arab whose clearly chiselled features, arched eyebrows, and high cheek-bones, showed that he was of different lineage to the hybrids of the coast. His carriage, too, was that of a man of consequence, and he wore his burnous rather in the Algerian style. This was Abdulla, who had gathered from the negro's now almost incoherent words that Mrs. Haxton had been spirited away in the carriage. He had his own reasons for believing that the lady would encounter difficulties in Massowah, and the man spoke her name readily, whereas Miss Fenshawe's was not known.

"Monsieur," said he, addressing Dick quietly, in excellent French, "can you ride?"

"Yes," said Dick, hoping against hope that this calm-eyed man might be able to give him some sorely-needed clue as to the manner, at least, of Irene's capture.

"Come with me, then," continued Abdullah, in the same guarded tone. "I think I may be able to find out where madame has been taken."

"You can demand your own reward if you speak truly," said Dick. "Let me bring you to Mr. Fenshawe. He will tell you——"

"I seek the aid of none but you," whispered Abdulla. "I come to you only because you are a European, and I must have some one to justify me lest trouble should arise. I am a stranger here, and my words would fall on deaf ears. You look like a man who can handle affairs. Come, monseiur, we are losing time."

"But I must tell my friends."

"No, that is not to be thought of, monsieur. If I am right you and I alone must know the truth. These others are excited. They will shout their news to the whole bazaar. And, if we fail, we shall return in half an hour. Not a word to any one, but follow me."

Abdullah had the air of a man who knew his own mind. He strode away at once without looking to right or left, and Royson yielded to the impulse which bade him not to hesitate, but accept the proferred assistance in the search for Irene. Action of any sort was preferable to a maddening wait for tardy officialdom, so he hastened after the Arab.

The latter turned into the first side street. The absence of lamps, and a thin stratum of smoke clinging to the surface of the ground, made the gloom almost impenetrable; but Abdullah kept on with unhesitating steps, and Royson walked behind him rather than risk the chance of colliding with the strange shapes of men and animals which often loomed up abruptly out of the void.

In a few minutes, the smoke-cloud cleared, and he found that they had reached the out-skirts of the native quarter. The houses were no longer huddled together; small hovels took the place of cramped and lofty tenements. Soon he could see dark masses of hills silhouetted against the sky where its dense blue emerged into the amber and green of the last flicker of daylight. Not far distant, a sheet of water, still as a mirror, reflected sky and hills in even more pronounced chiaroscuro, and he had just distinguished the straight black ridge of the landward causeway when Abdullah dived into a wattle-built hut."

The Arab had not uttered a syllable during their rapid walk, and Royson determined not to question him, since his offer of help was made voluntarily, and he seemed to prefer silence to speech. The Englishman was undecided whether or not to enter the hut, which was apparently untenanted, but the eager whinny of a horse quickly explained Abdullah's disappearance. There was some stamping of unshod hoofs on the hard earth, some straining of girths and clink of steel, and the Arab led forth a slenderly built animal which, at first sight, seemed to be far too light for a rider of Dick's proportions.

The horse's owner, however, showed no misgivings on this point. He handed the bridle to Dick.

"Attendez ici un moment, s'il vous plait, monsieur," he said, and ran off towards another hut. The horse tried to follow its master, and Royson found distraction for a jumble of incoherent thoughts in the needs there was to restrain its fretfulness. The animal was afraid of him; in all probability it had never before been handled by a European, but Dick spoke to it in the *lingua franca* of the stable, and he was soon allowed to stroke the arched neck, and use his fingers in the thick yellow mane.

Abdullah did not return so speedily as was his intent. He had gone to borrow another mount, and met with delay, because the owner was in the bazaar. But fortune helped him by sending the man back earlier than usual for the evening meal, and when he cantered up after an absence of ten minutes, he lost no more time.

"You are sure you can ride well, monsieur?" he demanded.

"Quite sure."

"Into the saddle then, and let the reins hang loose. Moti will carry you safely, and it is a broken road over the bridge."

Away they went, crossing some rough ground at an easy gallop, and Dick had his first experience of the remarkable surefootedness of the Arab horse in his proper environment. Moti moved with the long lope of a greyhound, and used eyes and intelligence as well as feet. The pace set by Abdullah on the uneven causeway seemed to be dangerous, and would have brought down any animals but those accustomed to stone-strewn valleys or deserts in which patches of soft sand alternate with bare rock. When the mainland was reached Royson rode alongside his companion.

"Where are we going?" he inquired.

"To a village. It is not far distant. There we may obtain news."

They pressed on. Were it not for the nature of his errand, Dick would have enjoyed the ride greatly, for the current of cool air was pleasing after the heat of Massowah, and Moti carried him as though he were a feather-weight. But his heart was too care-laden to enter into the spirit of the adventure. Of all the queer incidents of an eventful day, this gallop into unknown land was the queerest. He could not help asking himself if he had done right. Yet the re-assuring answer came instantly. He had left indecision behind when he agreed to the Arab's conditions, and it was surely better to try whatever fixed plan the other had in mind than remain in Mossawah, a prey to hopeless, purposeless agony. For he knew now what it would mean to him if Irene Fenshawe were left from his life, and the knowledge made his eyes blaze, and sent the passionate blood coursing through his veins.

"Easily, monsieur. This is the place."

The Arab's strong, somewhat harsh, voice, though pitched in a key not meant to reach too far, brought Royson back to his senses. Imitating his guide, he tightened the reins, and pulled Moti to a walk. Then he made another discovery. They were on a Government road, which happened, at that point, to have a smooth surface, and moti stumbled disgracefully, for your true desert Arab will fall over himself when he no longer needs to exercise his wits in order to keep his feet.

Behind a tumbledown hut, a fire was blazing. Some men were squatted around a tripod which supported a large iron pot. One was speaking, and even Royson's untrained ear recognised the measured cadence of the story-teller. A rumble of laughter showed that the protest of some discomfited rogue or some wise moullah's saw had just tickled the audience, when Abdullah leaped from the saddle and approached the circle.

"Peace be with you brethren," said he, bowing gravely.

The story-teller broke off abruptly. One of the men rose, and replied—

"With you be peace, brother, and the mercy of God, and his blessings."

This formula made it certain that the group near the fire were Mohammedans. "Essalamu aleikum!" is at once the test of the believer and the "Open, Sesame!" of the desert. Abdullah was sure now of a hearing, sure even of counsel and assistance, provided that his interests did not run counter to theirs.

Royson, dismounting for the sake of Moti, watched Abdullah's face in the flickering light of the fire to learn whether or not he was receiving the expected news. He might as well have sought inspiration from the vault overhead. But he was not kept long in suspense. After the exchange of a few sentences with the man who had returned his salutation, Abdullah vouchsafed a brief translation.

"Not many minutes ago a carriage passed this way. It took the road to the left, where it forks, not a hundred yards distant. We must ride hard, monsieur. Perhaps we may have good fortune."

They were up and away, thrusting into the darkness in a fast gallop. At the parting of the roads, they took the southern track, and the land almost immediately became hilly. They eased the horses somewhat during a long climb upward, but a plateau and a gentle descent towards the shore again gave them a chance of mending the pace, and the wiry Arab beneath them seemed to know that the more quickly the miles were covered, the less distance would they be called on to travel.

On the level again, where the occulting beam of the Massowah lighthouse was hidden by the buildings on the island, they unexpectedly came upon a disabled vehicle. It was tilted on the side of the road in a way that suggested a broken wheel, and a man was holding two ponies which had been taken out of the traces.

Abdullah pulled his steed almost on to its haunches, so suddenly did he draw rein. He pushed closed to the horse-tender, a Somali, and a fierce dialogue broke out, which ended in a wrathful statement to Royson—

"This son of a slave says that this is not the carriage which passed me in the bazaar. I believe he is living, but what can I do?"

Dick, meanwhile, had ascertained that the conveyance was empty. His gorge rose at the thought that Irene might be near him at that moment, yet prevented by some ruffian from making known her presence. The belief was torturing; it impelled him to a deed which, in calmer mood, he would have declared foreign to his nature.

Handing Moti to Abdullah's care, he went so near to the driver, a man of powerful build, that he could look into his sullen face. With a quickness born of many a bout with the gloves, he seized the Somali by the wrists, causing him to let go the ponies bridles. Then heedless of struggle and oaths, he backed him a little space, threw him off his feet, and three times whirled him through the air around his head. It was an exhibition of strength that forced a cry of amazement, even from Abdullah

"Now tell him," said Dick, when the panting and terrified native was allowed to stand upright again, "tell him that, if he does not speak the truth I shall take him by the ankles, and beat out his brain against the rocks in that same way."

"By the Holy Kaaba!" chuckled Abdullah, "that would be worth seeing."

He conquered his desire sufficiently to interpret the threat into blood-curdling Arabic, and the Somali whined that he was a poor man, who only obeyed orders, but, if the God-like Nazarene would spare his life, he was ready to tell all he knew.

"Speak then, and quickly," growled Abdullah, "for the Effendi understands thee not, and he may lose patience."

The driver stammered something which almost roused the Arab to excitement.

"Throw that dog aside, monsieur," he cried. "They are taking the lady to a boat. It is yet nearly a thousand meters distant. Let us see what our horses can do."

They were off before he had finished speaking, but Abdullah smiled as he rode.

"Bissmillah!" he muttered. "that is a fine trick, I must learn it."

On through the night they went, and happily the broken land receded here a little from the shore, leaving the road straight and fairly visible.

They had gone half a mile or more and Royson was beginning to fear that either the Somali had been daring enough to mislead them, or that Irene's guards had been warned by the noise of their advance and crouched behind a clump of reeds until they passed, when Abdulla lifted a restraining hand, and slackened pace.

Though the night was clear, and neighbouring objects were quite discernible, Royson failed to pierce the further darkness. He strained his eyes, but could see nothing, while the Arab seemed to have a sixth sense which warned him that there were others near. They pulled up, and listened. Dick could only hear the laboured breathing of their horses, yet Abdullah was evidently satisfied that their long chase was drawing to an end.

"Bear to the left, monsieur," he whispered. "They are there, by the water's edge. When I give the word, ride apart lest they fire at us, though they will hardly dare do that lest we might prove to be soldiers from the garrison. Are you armed?"

"Sufficiently," said Dick grimly. He felt able to tear any one limb from limb who resisted him. Once sure of his quarry, he would give short shrift. So they crept on until the Arab shouted "Now!" and started off at a canter. Dick realised that the circling movement was best, as it suggested an attack in force, so he took a slight détour. He was closing in again before he perceived some irregular shadows, showing black against the translucent film of smooth water. That sufficed. He thundered on ahead of Abdullah, who, perhaps, thought it advisable to leave this final development in the hands of an European. There was a scurry among a small knot of men on the beach. A sharp hail was answered at a considerable distance from the sea. Royson rode with such furious speed that he was now able to discern a white-robed female figure struggling in the grasp of a man attired in the burnous and hood of a coast Arab.

"Is that you, Miss Fenshawe?" he roared.

At the sound of an English voice three other men scattered and fled like rabbits, but the fourth, he who clutched the woman, set her at liberty, and drew a long knife. He bellowed forth some order, and another shout came from the sea. Then he poised himself ready to strike. Royson was within a horse's length leaning forward from the saddle when he caught the gleam of the uplifted weapon. At the same instant he recognized Irene, and saw that she was gagged, and her hands were tied behind her back. But her feet were free, and she deliberately kicked the Arab's ankle, thereby disconcerting his murderous thrust, and nearly bringing him to the ground.

Then Royson's clenched fist fell like a sledge hammer on his adversary's skull, and the man collapsed with a broken neck. Moti, well-named "the Pearl," seemed to play this sort of game in thr same way in which a trained polo-pony shows in following the ball. He stopped almost of his own accord, wheeled and allowed Dick to lift the girl in his arms.

Abdullah, who did not attempt to pursue the others, had not failed to note the rapid approach of a boat.

"Quick, now, monsieur," he said. "Make for the road!"

As they cantered off they heard some shouting in Arabic, and a few words of Italian, but Dick was looking into Irne's eyes. He was conscious only that he held her in a close embrace.

"Are you uninjured?" he asked, with a marvellous tenderness in his voice while his lips were very near to her swathed cheek.

She nodded. He fancied he caught a smile in her eyes. He did not know how lover-like was his clasp.

"We shall soon stop and release your bonds," he whispered. "Thank God, I was able to find you."

Again he believed she smiled, but those beautiful brown eyes of hers seemed to fill with tears. He set his teeth, and breathed hard, but he was too wary to jeopardize success by halting until all danger of pursuit had disappeared. Then he pulled up, dismounted, and lifted Irene to the ground. She was gagged so tightly that he had to exercise some care in cutting the knotted strips of linen which bound her face and head. A piece of coarse sacking had been thrust into her mouth, and she scarce had the power to utter a word when the brutal contrivance was withdrawn.

"Oh, Mr. Royson," she managed to gasp, "how can I think you!"

"By not trying to walk until you feel better," said Dick. "There is a village not far away, and we should at least obtain some water there."

He was bending over her wrists in his anxiety not to hurt her unduly, while he severed a stout rope, and he could not see the expression of sheer bewilderment which again mastered the unusually impassive features of Abdullah. He had yielded to unwonted surprise when he saw Royson use a man as a flail, but the removal of the gag, and the consequent revelation of Irene's identity, nearly stupefied him.

"May jackals defile my grave," he muttered. "but this is the wrong woman. Here have I, Abdullah, the Spear-Thrower, been befooled by a black slave in the carvanseran. What have I done? By the beard of the Prophet, what shall I say if her capture was part of the Hakim Effendi's plan?

CHAPTER X.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

When Irene was freed from her bonds, she sighed deeply, uttered a little sob as though her soul had fluttered to her lips, and sank into Royson's arms. In the ever-growing darkness he had not realised earlier how acute was the torture she was enduring. She must have experienced some difficulty in breathing, owing to the outrageous manner in which her mouth and nostrils were covered. Yets to render her quite helpless, her wristy were tied with such cruel force that thee became swollen and stiff, and hr, skin was chafed until it galled beneath the rope.

While Royson was carrying her on the high-peaked Arab saddle, the strain grew almost intolerable; but her brave heart did not flinch under that expuisite pain. Though she could not speak, she strove to reward him with a valiant smile, and even conquered the gush of tears that gave momentary tribute to her agony.

And now she lay in a dead faint, pallid and inert, while Royson said bitter things about Alfieri. He blamed the Italian for all this mad business, and vowed vengeance on him if ever they met again. He was quite unable to help Irene. He had less than the average man's vague knowledge of the right treatment to adopt under such conditions. He imagined that the hands and face of a fainting woman should be bathed in water, and was about to take her back to the shore when Abdullah intervened.

(To be continued.)

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

BEYOND THE DREAMS OF AVARICE.

The man who dumped a basketful of banknotes on his fire for kindling, set an extravagant pace for wealthy spenders. He was fairly outdone, however, by the financier, of whom it is told that he was so rich that he never used a motor car more than once, had a gold top hat, wore 17 fancy waistcoast at a time, and his house was a perfect revelation.

He was now in the act of showing its wonders to a friend.

"This mirror," he murmured, "is worth a hundred thousand pounds.

"Wonderful," gasped the friend. "But what a pity's it's scratched."

"Yes, it is rather," replied the multi-millionaire, carelessly, turning to his wife: "Martha, perhaps you'd better not let the children have any more diamonds to play with."

A MATTER OF TASTE.

He was the sort of young man who takes a girl out, and talks a lot of pretty things, but never dreams of buying anything, not even a penny bar of cocoanut toffe.

They had been walking out together for quite a time, and she was getting a bit tired of it. One evening they came a pause outside a gaily decorated confectioners' shop. "Look, darling," he whispered gushingly. "I can see your beautiful, sweet face quite clearly in that window."

But she was determined on making a change.

"That's all right, George, about my sweet face," she said coldly; "I'm tired of hearing about it. I wish you'd remember my sweet tooth occasionally, instead."

THE EXCEPTION.

Father—"You never heard of a man getting into trouble by following a good example."

Johnny—"Yes, pa, the counterfeiter."

WEARY BILLS' RECOVERY.

Old Lady—"Why, you're the man I gave a large piece of plum pudding to last Christmas."

Weary Bill—"Yes, mum, the same. I'm just able to get about agen, mum."

A REPEATED PROTEST.

Carrye—"He had the audacity to to kiss me."

Her mother—"Of course, you were indignant?"

Carrye—"Oh! yes, mamma, every time."

THE RISING GENERATION.

Angry Old Gent.—"Constable, didn't you see that boy hit me with a snowball?"

Policeman—"Oh did, sorr. It's wonderful how straight them young varmint can throw, begorra!"

NOT DANGEROUS.

Pat—"Oi hear yer wife is sick, Moike.

Mike—"She is that."

Pat—"Is it dangerous she is?"

Mike—"No; she's tor weak to be dangerous any more."

THE REAL QUESTION.

Little Bessie—"Mamma, how'll I know when I am naughty?"

Mother—"Your conscience will tell you, dear."

Little Bessie—"I don't care about what it tells me, will it tell you?"

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE

Homes of Robert Burns.

BY

H. MAKINSON

(Author of "The Cronies of Burns," "Burns, His Character and Influence," etc.).

II.

MOUNT OLIPHANT.

The brief review we have laid before the reader, of daily life in the first of the homes of Robert Burns, will suffice, we think, to indicate that the passing hours in the auld clay beggin at Alloway were characterised by "health and peace and sweet content." By and by, however, a growing family rendered the capabilities of the but and ben somewhat circumscribed, and, as his anxiety that his children should be brought up under his own eye, necessitated a broader interest in the affairs of life, William Burns took counsel with his master and friend, Provost Fergusson, of Doonholm. The Provost, in token of appreciation, not only placed at his disposal a vacant holding on his estate, but over and above, offered to advance sufficient to stock and plenish. The proposal was accepted, and, in the year 1766, the banks and braes o' bonny Doon, and what is now universally known as "Burns' Cottage," were exchanged for the breezy upland farm of Mount Oliphant.

Situated on a rising ground about two miles to the South-east of Alloway, Mount Oliphant commands a western prospect, pleasing to the eye, and stretching over land and sea. In front is the Valley of the Doon, beyond are the steeples of Ayr, and, in the distant objective, the ocean rock of Ailsa Craig stands like a gloomy sentinel. Sure enough no spot could be better chosen to suit the artistic taste of a landscape gardener, or to develop the genius of a poet, than the position of the little farmhouse which stands on the more inland of the two roads that lead from Ayr to Maybole.

"A TENDER FATHER."

At the beginning of the tenancy, the individual whom this narrative mainly concerns, was seven years of age. Though removed from the immediate vicinity, he, and his brother Gilbert continued their studies under Mr. John Murdock, and shared, together, the weather vicissitudes of the daily two and a half miles walk, to and from the school at Alloway. When the future Bard had reached the age of ten, the district suffered a temporary loss, for Mr. Murdoch was called; away to a different part of the country and this meant educational darkness. William Burns, however, was in deadly earnest, as regards his boys, and at this critical juncture, gave an example of the spirit which animated him, by taking the reins of instruction in his own hands. When the day's work in the fields was done, there might be seen three heads, one "with lyart haffets wearin' thin and bare," gathered round the light of a candle. Not theirs was the task of the prospective wrangler. Their nightly quest was to get a firm hold of the three great strands of knowledge. Books too were accounted very rare, but what he could procure, William Burns read with the lads. And so carefully was he for their welfare, in spitiural things, that, with Mr. Murdoch's assistance, he prepared, for their daily consideration, a Manual of Religious Belief, his aim being not only to equip his children for an intelligent place in the business of life, but also to arm them against its snares and pitfalls. Possessed of a rare knowledge of current events, theological, political, and general, he discussed matters with them, as if he were their elder brother. He entered into their boyish concerns like one of themselves, and while his ministering to them in all things won their respect, his cheery companionable attitude captured their love. His eldest son styled him "a tender father." It is engraven on his tomb-stone. That he was so is splendidly evidenced by his custom, during those terrible thunderstorms that are wont to sweep over the uplands of Ayrshire, of going out to the fields where his eldest daughter was herding the cows, and to sit down beside her, with his plaid spread to the "angry airt," to shield her from the blasts.

A GIANT'S TASK.

The passing by of the milestones of life at mount Oliphant, denoted as by the recurrences of labour and sorrow, with intermittent sunshine blinks, of which all men have a share, brought Robert Burns to his thirteenth year. Now it was that he took off his coat as a scion of the race of Atlas. Incredible as it may appear, this stripling of thirteen performed, not only a man's, but a giants' task. He worked the four great horse plough along the furrows and wielded the "weary flingin' tree." Let us remember too that among he condiments of sustinance in the home, there was no such commodity as butcher meat, and his "eight hours day," lasted from dawn to dusk. As we make mention of these things, we think the reader will agree, that, if this was not an outrage on nature, it was certainly sailing pretty rear the wind in that direction. The fact is the farm, from first to last, was a bad speculation, and necessity compelled that the tillage should be carried through by the family, with little or no outside aid. The entire lack of an effective system of drainage, placed them at the mercy of the soil, and the long-drawn-out methods of reaping and gathering in the harvest, placed them at the mercy of the weather. Implements of husbandry were of the crudest description, and all over the country there existed a prevalent unskilfulness in crop rotation, which not only impoverished the ground, but the farmer as well; and when we add that a succession of bad seasons rendered there disadvantages all the more pronounced, it looks as if the fates were combined to make life at Mount Oliphant, pretty much a struggle for existence. The result was that the toiler, who eventually proved a nations' glory, contracted that slight stoop which never letf him, while night headaches drove away the sweet restorer, thus giving the body no refreshment, and instituting those fits of chronic melancholy which proved, throughout the remainder of his days, his old man of the sea.

THE YOUNG PATRIOT.

Thus, during the comparatively long sojourn at Mount Oliphant, did the billows of the years buffet the "lad that was born in Kyle," but don't let us forget that, in his young life, though the bitter waters of Marah were in evidence, yet there were the shady rills beside which to recline. In the early part of the poet's fourteenth year, Gilbert, and he, week about, attended the Paris Dalrymple. It was, of course, with difficulty that either could be spared, and such was the chosen method out of the labour embarrassment. It was at this period of his life that the miller of whose place was not far from Mount Oliphant, put into our hero's hand a copy of the life of Sir William Wallace, and the reading of that martyr's struggle on behalf of the freedom of his land from Saxon bondage, caused the patriot heart of the young reader to burst into a flame, that was only extinguished with his life. Suffering in any shape or form went straight to the poet's heart, and stirred his blood into a turmoil of indignation; but, when from the pages of this narrative he read of multiplied instances of national endeavour to right a national wrong, all cruelty thwarted, with its glorious leader, basely betrayed, and his body ignominiously dismembered the impression burned itself into the reader's soul. So obsessed was the lad with this chapter of Scottish history that in his labours in Mount Oliphant fields, when he came across the Scottish national emblem, he

"Turned the weeding clips aside
And spared the symbol dear."

The twenty-fifth of January, 1774, ushered in the fifteenth year of Robert Burns. It was then that John Murdoch came again to his native country, to the well-merited promotion and position of English Master in the Burgh School of Ayr. Once back among the old scenes, Mr. Murdoch lost no time renewing acquaintance with old friends at Alloway, and he continued his journey to Mount Oliphant to grasp the hand of William Burns. On this occasion, it was arranged that Robert should spend a few educational weeks at Ayr, and the future poet instinctively knew that such was in all probability to be his final visit to a storehouse of knowledge. The young lad was well aware also, how illmanned the farm was without him, and of the sacrifice, his father was making to let him go. He resolved, therefore, to be worthy of the occasion and of the head of the household he left behind him, and girt up the loins of his strength. Day and night did he bend to his task. He infused Mr. Murdoch to such an extent with his enthusiasm, that the teacher instructed him in all he knew, and, by the time the harvest was ripe for the sickle, Robert came back to the farmhouse on the backside, with the proud feeling, of having fought a good fight. Now there is no use in keeping back any longer the fact that the father was "pro deo' Robin" and that he possessed exclusive knowledge of his son's brilliant parts. Whether to kirk or market William Burns took his body with him, hand in hand, as if he grudged letting him out of his sight, and when kindly reference was made to the junior by his side, the father would look down upon him and express the prophecy he oft reiterated:—"Something wonderful will yet be heard concerning this boy."

LOVE AND POETRY.

Denied the advantages of a seminary of learning the subject of this narrative continued, in the open air, the wooing of knowledge, either when driving his cart following the plough. As day succeeded day the strenuous life was led. Along with other branches of study he read prodigiously, and, in history, a "Life of Hannibal," joined that of Sir William Wallace; while one or two other works, along with these, instituted quite a circle of silent but powerful friends. In such manner was passed the spring time of the life of Burns at Mount Oliphant, and, to the varied experiences he encountered there, was due largely to the incomparable knowledge of human nature which achieved, and the man he eventually became. But at this point we must allow his brother Gilbert to interpolate his own observations of occurrences behind the scenes, on the braeside at this period. He says, "The soil of the farm was the very poorest and in consequence of this, my father soon came into difficulties which were increased by the loss of several of his cattle by accidents and disease. The anguish of mind we felt at our tender years, under these straits and difficulties, was very great. To think of our father growing old, broken down by the long fatigues of his life, produced in my brother's mind and mine, sensations of the deepest distress." But this Ayrshire farm had its bright records, too, in the early life of the Bard. On the braes of Mount Oliphant he experienced the sweetest joy of his life, for there he met his first love. We grant, of course, that many influence affected his life during his abode here. He was gifted with genius. His father's life and character, and example, was ever his guiding star. His mother delighted him by her sweet rendering of the auld Scot's songs, and her cheery, hopeful outlook on life. His teacher equipped him with that intelligence which partly developed him into the wonder of every individual he met. The story of Wallace, which was given him by the miller of Purclewan, roused his patriotism, and, as he said himself, poured a Scottish prejudice into his veins, which would boil there, till the flood gates of life shut in eternal rest. But it was left to the miller's daughter herself—the "Handsome Nell" of his first song—to open, with the key of love, the well springs of his heart from which there poured the fragrance of many an immortal melody. The incident is well-known, for, it has been perpetrated by poet and painter, and a chord which vibrates in the breast of every man, for, in all sincerity he is a pitiable creature whose isolated soul has never been reached, and whose memory has not been sweetly leavened, by the the self-same influence which ushered the bard of Coila into song. In his letter to Dr. Moore, Burns himself so imaginatively refers to the matter that we may be pardoned for introducing his allusion here. He says. "You know our country custom of coupling a man and a woman together as partners in the labour of harvest. In my fifteenth Autumn my partner was a bewitching creature, a year younger than myself.. She altogether, unwittingly to herself, initiated me in that delicious passion which.. I hold to be the first of human joys, our dearest blessing here below.... I liked so much to loiter behind with her when returning in the evening from our labours; the tones of her voice made my heart-strings thrill like an Æolian harp, and my pulse beat a furious ratan, when I looked and fingered over her little hand to pick out the cruel nettle stings and thistles. Among her other love-inspiring qualities, she sang sweetly, and it was her favourite reel to which I attempted giving an embodied vehicle in rhyme.... Thus with me began Love and Poetry." In his Common-place Book, the poet's criticism of this, his lyrical "'prentice hand,," is somewhat severe, but, being his first essay, it possesses an interest all its own, and its repetition, here may help to brighten the narrative of the more sombre aspects of life at Mount Oliphant:—

HANDSOME NELL.

Once I lov'd a bonnie lass
Aye and I love her still;
And whilst that virtue warms my breast,
I'll love my handsome Nell.
As bonnie lasses I hae seen,
And mony full as braw;
But for a modest graceful' mien,
The like I never saw.
A bonnie lass I will confess
Is pleasant to the e'e;
But without some better qualities
She's no the lass for me.
But Neille's looks are blythe and sweet,
An' what is best o' a';
Her reputation is complete,
And fair without a flaw.
She dresses aye sae clean and neat,
Sae modest and genteel;
And then there's something in her gait,
Gars ony dress look weel.
A gaudy dress and gentle air,
May slightly touch the heart;
But it's innocence and modesty
That polishes the dart.
'Tis this in Nellie pleases me,
'Tis this enchants my soul;
For absolutely in my breast,
She reigns without control.

DAYS OF ADVERSITY.

At this interesting stage of the young poet's life, a succession of wet season's effected a set back in the affairs of William Burns and his family. Prices were high and the return woefully inadequate, and, as weather conditions continued unsatisfactory, hope was long deferred. On the gloomy situation the Poet commented in rhyme, the burden of which plainly implies that, with him, the Anchor of principle was dragging, and the "admonitions due" were being forgotten. The verse we give declares, as it were, "let us eat and drink and be merry for to-morrow we die," but the reader may wish to peruse it:

"Then, sore harass'd and tired at last,
with fortune's vain delusion,
I dropt my schemes, like idle dreams,
and came to this conclusion:—
The past was bad, the future hid—its good or ill untried,
But the present hour was in my power,
and so I would enjoy it.
Thus all obscure, unknown and poor thro'life I'm doomed to wander;
Till down my weary bones I lay in everlasting slumber;
No view nor care, but shun whate'er might breed me pain or sorrow,
I live to-day as well's I may, regardless of to-morrow."

In such manner did bad begin, but worse remained behind, for the death of their land-lord, Provost Fergusson, fell upon the devoted family like a calamity, and a heartless Factor came upon the scene. Burns designated the new comer as a scoundrel, and in "The two dogs" in which he is delineated, we are told "he'll stamp and threaten, curse and swear," and the same authority informs us that the tone of the letters he sent to the farm, threw the whole family into tears". The new Pharoah entirely disregarded the courtesies due to old tenancy and threw to the winds, all sentiment and questions of deserving struggling, respectability. The principal victim was a man concerning whom documentary and traditional evidence has been left to show that he embodied, in himself, one of the most outstanding examples extant of a husband, father, and friend. A man whose family, for his sake, worked themselves prematurely old, and considered such a small appreciation of his worth, quite inadequate for all he did for them. A man, who by practice and precept, secured the respect of the old, and attracted the love of the young. A man who sowed in tears and reaped in despondency. Who fought valiantly against the hungry years, and did not prevail, yet still kept his faith untarnished. This was the man whom a merciless bully, before the public, and in the presence of his family, coarsely and insolently humiliated to the dust, a line of conduct which is condemned everywhere. It makes the coldest blood foam, and the fingers twitch, to bestow on such a human specimen of the bloodsucker, a double portion of the condign lashing inflicted on that other arch scoundrel Squeers, by Nicholas Nickleby

MOUNT OLIPHANT TO-DAY.

The lapse of a century and a half generally effects sweeping changes, but Mount Oliphant farmhouse—a somewhat plain one storey building—still stands where it did, facing the beautiful Valley of the Doon. The steading and outhouses seem to me comparatively modern but the garden with its fruit trees,—in all probability planted by the expert in these matter William Burns—still occupies a place in the sun. As regards the farm lands, stretching

(Continued on page 2.)

HOMES OF ROBERT BURNS,

(*Continued from page 1.*)

around, a period has been set to the unequal struggle of the husbandman, by systematic and scientific drainage and the introduction of appliances that can enable the whole cycle of work to be carried out in a tithe of the time occupied in the long bygone years. And besides, and largely due to the humanising influence of the bard, in times of stress, a rent remission is nowadays the invariable rule.

But we must again return to the regime of the reaping-hook, and the twelfth year of the tenancy of the farm by the father of the poet. Then it was that a break in the lease provided a welcome relief from labour which brought so little profit, and Mount Oliphant was exchanged for fresh fields and pastures new at the farm of Lochlea in the Parish of Tarbolton. There was a time, as Burns himself said, when his name caused some noise throughout the country; but this was not yet for he was still a boy. On this occasion, therefore, accompanied solely by the other members of the family, we follow alone, his footsteps to the new retreat in what is now spoken of, throught the globe, as "The Land of Burns."

TRAVELLER'S TALES.

AN INDIAN SAINT.

It was at Benares that we met him. He led us through the maze of the bazaars, his purple rope guiding us like a star, and brought us out by the mosque of Aurangazebe. Thence, a long flights of stairs plunged sheer to the Ganges, shining below in the afternoon sun. We descended; but, turning aside before we reached the shore, came to a tiny house perched on a terrace above the ghat. We took off our shoes in the ante-room and passed through a second chamber, with its river-side open to the day,and reached a tiny apartment, where he motioned us to a divan. We squatted and looked round. Some empty bottles were the only furniture. But, on the wall, hung the picture we had come to see. It was a symbolic tree, and perhaps as much like a tree as what it symbolised was like the universe. Embedded in its trunk and branches were coloured circles and signs, and from them grew leaves and flowers of various hues. Below, was a garden lit by a rising sun, and a black river where birds and beasts pursued and devoured one another. At our request, he took a pointer and began to explain. I am not sure that I well understood or well remember, but something of this kind was the gist of it. In the beginning was Parabrahma, existing in himself, a white circle at the root of the tree. Whence sprang, following the line of the trunk, the egg, of the universe, pregnant with all potentialities. Thence came the energy of Brahma; and of this there were three aspects, the Good, the Evil, and the Neuter, symbolised by three triangles in a circle. Thence, the trunk continued but also then emerged a hand to the right and one to the left. The hand to the right was Illusion and ended in God; the hand to the left was Ignorance and ended in the soul. Thus the Soul contemplates Illusion under the form of her gods. Up the line of the trunk came next the Energy of Nature; then Pride; then Egotism and Individuality, whence branched to one side Mind, to the other the senses and the passions. Then followed the elements, fire, air, water, and earth; then the vegetable creation; then corn; and then, at the summit of the tree, the primitive man and woman, type of Humanity. The garden below was Eden, until the sun rose; but with light came discord and conflict, symbolised by the river and the beasts. Evil and conflict belong to the nature of the created world; and the purpose of religion is by contemplation to enable the Soul to break its bodies, and the whole creation to return again into Parabrahma, whence it sprung.

Why did it spring? He did not know. For good or for evil? He could not say. What he knew,he knew, and what he did not know, he did not. "Some say there is no God and no Soul?" He smiled. "Let them!" His certainty was complete. "Can the souls of men be reincarnated as animals?" He shrugged his shoulders. "Who can say?" I tried to put in a plea for the life of action, but he was adamant; contemplation alone can deliver us. "Our good Men," I said, "desire to make the world better rather than to save their own souls." "Our sages," he replied, "are sorry for the world, but they know they cannot help it." His religion I urged, denied all sense to the process of history. "There may be process",he replied, "in matter,but there is none in God." I protested that I loved individual souls, and did not want them absorbed in Parabrama. He laughed, his good cheery laugh, out of his black beard; but it was clear that he held me to be a child, imprisoned in the Ego. I felt like that, and I hugged my Ego. So presently he ministered to it with sweetmeats. He even ate with us, and smoked a cigarette. He was the most human of men; so human that I thought his religion could not be as inhuman of men, as it sounded. But it was the religion of the East, not of the West. It refused all significance to the temporal world; it took no account of society and its needs; it sought to destroy, not to develop, the sense and the power of Individuality. It did not say, but it implied, that creation was a mistake and if it did not profess pessimism, prssimissm was its logical outcome. I do not know whether it is the religion of a wise race, but I am sure it could never be that of a wrong one.

But I loved the saint, and felt that he was a brother. Next morning, as we drifted past the long line of ghats, watching the bright figures on the terraces and stairs, the brown bodies in the water, and the Brahmins quatting on the shore, we saw him among the bathers, and he called to us cheerily. We waved our hands and passed on, never to see him again. East had not met West, but at least they had shaken hands across the gulf. The gulf, however, was profound, for many and many incarnations will be needed before one soul at least can come even to wish to annihilate itself in the Universal.

HOW GENEROUS.

"Wasn't it sad about old Robinson's failure."

"What! Has he gone smash?"

"Yes; lost everything he possessed." "That's too bad. He promised me something yesterday, but now in his trouble I shan't hold him to it."

"That's generous of you. What was it?"

"His daughter."

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

BY

A. MAcCLURE WARNOCK.

Author of "The Kerrishane Ghost," "The Wrong Man," "The Charity Ball," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

A shot rang out in the silence of the clear September air, and the man, who who had fired it, ran lightly down the hill. A girl who had been watching him herself unseen, in the excitement of the moment followed in his wake. He picked up the bird, a young patridge.

"Is it dead? Oh! I do hope it is."

He turned with a start. Where on earth had she sprung from? She looked very much at one with the landscape, her smart tweed costume and felt hat suggesting more solid gold than he possessed altogether.

"Yes, it's dead; if it hadn't been I'd soon have put it out of its misery." As he spoke he transferred it to the bag he had slung over his shoulder.

"You are a splendid shot," said the girl, a rather reluctant admiration struggling into her cool hazel eyes.

"Oh, it was easy enough to pot at that distance," he answered with embarrasment.

She shook her head emphatically.

"No, it wasn't. I know something about sport, and I've been watching you for quite a long time."

A slight shade of annoyance clouded his face.

"I certainly thought I was alone in these primeval wilds," he said somewhat coldly.

She laughed. "I was here first, you know; it is you who are the intruder."

A faint smile lit up his worn face. She was evidently no commonplace young person. He glanced at her furtively with more interest than he usually bestowed on strangers.

She was young, very agreeable to look upon, and with an extraordinary charm of expression on her fair, freckled, rather irregular, face. Her smile was frank and full of camaraderie, and her teeth were of the most wonderful whitness. There was about her an air of wholesome freshness and vigour, such as a jade-worker in cities might well envy; and the man, who was quietly studying her, had grown prematurely old, and was haggard with toil among the down-trodden in dreary slums.

Meanwhile he was kneeling on the heather reloading his gun, and she was gazing at the process with interest. She had perched herself on a grey boulder in an attitude a little hoydenish, but, by no means, ungraceful. It was an obvious relief to her tomeet someone of her own class. "I've been here more than a week," she volunteered, "and you are the first civilized being I've met at Port Awe."

"May I ask do you inhabit the dens and caves of the earth?" he queried with his faint, somewhat quizzical smile.

"I inhabit Mrs. McSwiggan's highly respectable thatched cottage upon the hillside," she answered merrily, "the only habitable dwelling between this and Buncrana."

The fresh breeze blowing in from the Lough flung a strand of her tawny hair across her face. She brushed it away impatiently.

"Then I presume Mrs. McSwiggan has no room for a poor, half-starved, tramp, so I'd better go on to Buncrana and look for a night's lodging there. Mrs. McSwiggan is, I hear, a newcomer to this part of the world. I was recommended to stop there, as being so gloriously remote from the madding crowd."

"Well, I am not a crowd, and I hope I am not very "madding," answered the girl, with a merry laugh, and the mere man, listening, envied her the ease of manner which is woman's special prerogative—"but I'm in possession, you see, so if you want a place all to yourself I'm afraid you'll have to move on."

"That's exactly what I don't feel inclined to do," he answered, his eyes roving over the glorious panarama, so familiar to him once, of purple mountains, dove-grey skies, and shinning waters. He was feeling annoyed. His life's work lay among unsavoury crowds, his holidays in solitary tramps round the Irish coast. His gaze wandered to the girl perched above him. She was tapping the rock with her stick, and therein was an arch-look in her hazel eyes, and a slightly mischievous little smile in the curves of her expressive mouth. He decided that she was undoubtedly English, also assuredly well-off. Even his unaccustomed eye could discern that the cut of her tailor-made costume was perfection. She was obviously charming; but——

"Perhaps he would like me to move on," thought the girl, slightly nettled, "but I'm just not going to." The detatchment of his manner was unflattering to feminine vanity.

"Do you happen to know if Mrs. McSwiggan has any rooms to spare?" he asked.

"I happen to know that she has a bedroom to spare. There is only one sitting-room in the cottage."

"Oh!"

Something in the tone of the monosyllable roused her to viciousness.

"Mrs. McSwiggan's lodger—I am the only lodger at present—sit either in the parlour or the kitchen. I usually sit in the kitchen, so you can have the sole use of the reception-room."

He laughed in spite of himself.

"Thank you. I have no doubt, however, that you are as much in love with solitude as I am, else you would scarcely have chosen this place for a holiday."

The girl poked her stick into the turfy soil.

"I am not in Ireland exactly for pleasure," she said slowly.

"One cannot be in Ireland without feeling pleasure." he answered with fervour in his eyes.

She glanced at the tiny gold watch on her wrist.

"Four o'clock! tea-time." She jumped to her feet. "There's fried plaice for tea, and I do love fried plaice."

"Fried plaice!" He turned a weary gaze towards the long white road that wound through mountain and moorel to Buncrana. Then his eyes met the girl's. She was smiling; but the smile was full of hospitality.

"Do you think Mrs. McSwiggan would give me some tea, even if she cannot put me up?"

"But I thought you preferred solitude, and,if you have tea at Mrs. McSwiggan's, you're bound to have it at the table with me." There was an unmistakable flash of devilry in her charming eyes.

"Can't I have it on a corner of the kitchen table, or, better still, outside on the heather. I—I mean," he added, with obvious embarrassment, "that I could'nt think of forcing my society on you."

"What an absurd person he is!" thought the girl, "evidently a woman-hater. That makes me quite determined that he shall not hate me."

"It was I who forced my society on you in the first instance," she said, "so we shall only be quits. Hadn't you better be sensible and come along?

She led the way up the hillside, along the little brown turfy tracks that intersect the heathery hills of Donegal. He followed, wondering at himself, wondering too, at the easy swing and lithe grace of the girl's movements, and at the sheen of her tawny hair where the sun's rays caught it.

Mrs. McSwiggan welcomed them with that unquestioning hospitality which is the hall-mark of the Irishwoman of her class. She was a newcomer to the district, and was anxious to supplement her slender income by letting her rooms in the holiday season. To be sure the gentleman could have the other bedroom; and as for his "males"—well, if Miss Fairbairn didn't "objeck"—here Mrs. McSwiggan cast an inquiring glance at her lady lodger—he could "eat his pick" at the other end of the table in the "room" (the "room" in an Irish cottage is invariably the one and only sitting-room). And if they would rather eat "by theirselves, sure as the one riz up the other could sit down." Miss Fairbairn, however, having graciously signified her consent to allow the stranger to share her table—not without a whimsical glance at the said stranger—the matter was finally settled; and half-an-hour later these two people, who but a short time ago had not known of each other's existence, were amicably discussing fried plaice in the little sitting-room, and exchanging those tentative remarks common on such an occasion.

"How odd that we really know nothing about each other!" thought the girl. "If his face were not so worn and haggard, he would really be very good-looking. I shouldn't think he was more than twenty-seven. His features are well-cut and distinguished, but how ghastly pale he is! And the dark hair and eyes intensify the pallor. Although he wears the dress of an ordinary British tourist, somehow he doesn't look like an ordinary tourist. I wonder if he's studying me while he attends so politely to my wants?"

"What on earth is she doing here all alone?" the man was asking himself. "Millicent Fairbairn," that was the name I saw on her trunk in the kitchen absolutely Saxon to the core, I should imagine. Why hasn't she a chaperon? A modern product, I suppose. Most objectionable for a lady to be wandering alone on these mountain solitudes!"

"Are you—are you Irish?" ventured Miss Fairbairn after a somewhat prolonged silence.

"The best part of me is," he answered with slight but winning smile; "as a matter of fact I'm really a mongrel."

He gazed rather absently out of the window at the exquisite expanse of heather and lough that makes Denegal seem a foretaste of paradise.

Millicent Fairbairn laid down her fork and regarded him reflectively as though making a complete diagnosis of his personality. So honestly earnest was her gaze that, when he caught her eye, he involuntarily smiled. The smile seemed to restore her to self-consciousness. She blushed slightly.

There was another silence. Again he looked up, and again she was treating him to an even closer scrutiny. This time she reddened furiously, but, conquering her embarrassment, she said with rather elaborate carelessness:

"I wonder whether in your peregrinations you have happened to meet with many curates?"

"Curates!" He started almost imperceptibly. After a moment's pause he added: "Are you—er—interested in any particular curate?"

Again their eyes met; this time they both laughed.

"I am obliged to be interested in a particular curate," she answered," but it—it's rather a long story." She answered "but it—it's rather a long story." She crumbled her bread with a somewhat embarrassed air. "I—I don't quite know whether I ought to tell it to you, whether you would—would care to hear it."

"If you are in any difficulty; if I can be of any help to you—" he began more earnestly than he had yet spoken. She rose abruptly from the table.

"Let us go out on the hill-side," she suggested. "It's so glorious there in the sunset. Perhaps, I shall tell you the story after all and perhaps you——" She hesitated and looked straight into his eyes with her clear, frank gaze, "perhaps you could advise me what to do."

"You may take my interest for granted," he answered, as he opened the door for her to pass out.

"I wonder if I ought to confide in him, was Milicent's reflection as he arranged her hat before the glass with fastidious care. "He has the look of a man to whom people might safely tell their worries. But he's a total stranger; I don't even know his name. I suppose I'm a silly idiot. Old Mr. Tredgold seems to think so anyhow. But after all it's nice to have someone besides Mrs. McSwiggan to talk to. I'm sure there can be no harm. He's young, too, so, perhaps he'll be able to look at things more from my point of view, and, being entirely disinterested, he may be able to give me better advice. Of course, Mr. Tredgold would be furious. He told me to be so careful to whom I told my story, but Mr. Tredgold is comfortably ensconced in London, and I'm here in the wilds of Donegal, and I was twenty-one last month, so I really think I might be allowed to excercise my own judgement in the matter."

"Do you mind if I smoke a cigar?" he queried, as they sauntered down the little lane that led to the sea.

"On the contrary, I should like it," she answered. She had an instinctive feeling that he was the kind of man who would willingly go without his dinner if necessary, but would be fastidious in the matter of cigars.

They seated themselves on a boulder overlooking the beach, and gazed round them with delight. The sun was setting beyond the wine-red hills, and the lough was a blaze of glory. Millicent clasped her hand round her knees, and sat for a long time without speaking,and the man, smoking silently beside her, made no effort to force her confidence.

"Long, long ago," she began at last, in a perfectly matter-of-fact tone, "there lived in the West Indies a very wealthy man. He had piles and piles of money, and had one daughter whom he adored, and whom he meant to make his heiress. But, at the age of seventeen, she nearly broke his heart. She ran away and married her music master, an Italian, and when they came to beg his forgiveness he turned them both from his door. Well, the wealthy man married again had a son to whom he left his immense fortune. That son became my grandfather, and I am, through my dead mother, his sole descendant, and heiress of his wealth. About a month ago I came of age, and it was only by turning up some old letters and diaries of my mother's that I learned the whole story. My great-aunt, the lady who made the runaway marriage, has also curiously enough only one descendant. Her daughter married an impoverished Irish gentleman of good family, and died leaving a little orphan boy. The boy, so far as we have been able to discover, was brought up by an elderly maiden aunt who lived in this neighbourhood. On her death he seems to have taken holy orders, and is now working somewhere as a curate. It is that man whom I wish to find."

Millicent Fairbairn paused, and gazed absently across at the fair hills of Fanad, bathed in their magic glory of purple and rose. Her companion was strangely silent. She began to fear that she had bored him horribly. Suddenly she found his eyes fixed on her, and their piercing keenness gave her rather a shock.

"And the name of this distant cousin of yours, this curate whom you are so anxious to find? But perhaps it is impertinent of me to ask," he added hastily.

"Not at all. His father's name was Rogan—Guy Rogan. Whether the son is called Guy or not I cannot tell."

There was another silence. Millicent began to feel rather uncomfortable. Did he consider that she had taken a liberty in thus confiding family affairs to a total stranger?

"Why do you want to find this—this cousin of yours?"

She glanced at him in surprise.

"Why? Because I wish to undo, so far as in me lies, the wrong that I consider was done to him. I mean to make over to him half the fortune which I have inherited from my grand-father. What moral right has he to be deprived of it? It is not his fault that his grandmother ran away with her music-master.

Her clear hazel eyes challenged him. The keenness died out of his face, and something like tenderness crept into his look.

"Don't you think you are rather a quixotic young person?"

"Oh, my old lawyer, Mr. Tredgold, thinks me quite mad. He has refused to help me in the very least. I came over here entirely on my own nitiative to find what I could about my cousin. But it is years since he left; he was little more than a child at the time; and the few scattered cottagers round here don't seem to know anything of him. They say that the boy and his aunt lived such a secluded life, and that the poor little chap never had any fun, and that they were poor and proud, and——"

Her voice broke for a moment, and she turned away her head. The man beside her was infinitely touched. After a moment she resumed:

"And then, think of me with my £40,000, living in luxury and idleness. Why I should probably never have come into existence if my great-aunt had not run away with that music master."

He could not help laughing gently at this somewhat novel point of view.

"Mr. Tredgold thinks me a fool and an idiot. I know he does, though he's too polite to say so. He calls it my wild goose chase. How I should gloat over him if I—if I caught my wild goose!" She ended, flashing a merry smile at him.

He did not answer for a moment. The silence of the hills seemed to enfold them broken only by the gentle lapping of the wavelets on the shingle below.

"And you would like me to help you in this matter?"

A faint flush crept into her cheeks.

"I could not presume to ask help from a stranger," she replied, with a little proud inflection in her tone. "I thought you—you might perhaps have heard of a curate named Rogan."

"As a matter of fact, it is a fairly commom name in Ireland."

"I wonder if he is married," she went on musingly. "Perhaps his wife, too, is poor, and they can't afford to keep a servant, and she has to turn her dresses and eat cold mutton for lunch, and they are both struggling to keep up appearances on £150 a year. Oh! would'nt it be lovely?"

It was impossible not to admire the girl as she sat there, her face aglow with the fervour of her generous impulse. She was not exactly beautiful, but she was extraordinarily winning and attractive.

"You've offered to do me a kindness," she said a moment later as they rose to go, "and I—I don't even know your name."

He stretched out his hand to help her over the difficult footing, and for a moment he did not answer.

"My name is James Gray," he said a trifle coldly, his eyes bent abstractedly on the heather through which they were now wading knee-deep. A little grimmace of disappointment disturbed her charming mouth. James Gray! how utterly unlike him! for he really was good unromantic! and how looking, besides being a thorough sportsman. There was moreover, something magnetic about him. His whole manner inspired confidence. Yet she wondered whether he approved of her, whether he did not think her an irresponsible young fool At the thought that he might be secretly agreeing with Mr. Tredgold she felt herself grow hot all over.

James Gray, for his part, walked as a man in dream. Life, that, but a few hours ago, had seemed a commonplace enough affair of hard relentless work in grimy slums, alternating with solitary bachelor holidays had suddenly become coloured with the golden hue of romance, such romance as his wildest imaginings had failed to conjure up. Yet he was keeping guard over himself, putting forth Herculean efforts that seemed to strain every fibre of his being, while his unconscious companion moved by his side with the free lithe step ofa young goddess, her hair touched to ruddy gold in the glow from the western hills, her whole frame radiant with the joy of life at its spring.

For nearly a week,Gray and Millicent Fairbairn roamed over the hills of "dark Donegal," under soft-grey September skies. He taught her how to shoot straight, how to handle the rod and line, so that the fish could bite. But he taught her more than this; for he could repeat verse after verse of Ireland's sweetest lyrics in a voice whose rich music was in itself an enchantment, and a tenderer light was born in the girl's eyes as she listened, the light that never was on sea or land.

One night, as they lingered under the stars, watching the Lough lying silent in the shadow of the darkening hills, Gray suddenly took from his pocket a slip of paper.

"You will find written there the address of your—your cousin. As a matter of fact, I remembered afterwards that there was a man called Rogan in my year at Trinity, and I—er—instituted inquiries. There is no doubt about his identity. His name is 'Guy' and he was brought up in this neighbourhood. He is now working as a curate in Bethnal Green. It is odd that you should have to return to London to find him."

"Oh, thank you so much; you are good," answered Millicent, amazed. "How ever did you manage to discover his whereabouts so soon? You must have wired. Was that why you traipsed into Bunncrana yesterday?" She put her hand mechanically into her pocket, but hastily withdrew it at the look of positive distress on his face.

"Never mind how I found it," he said, "I can guarantee that my information is absolutely correct. It will be no wild goose chase this time. And now good-bye—" he extended his hand—"It's good-night and good-bye this time."

"But you're not leaving so soon? I—I thought——"

She paused.Despite her utmost efforts, the slightest possible tremor had shaken her firm, clear tones, and her pride would not suffer him to see her distressed astonishment.

"I have stayed longer, much longer than I intended," he answered gently, "and I have business that calls me home rather imperatively. I must catch the earliest train to Derry tomorrow morning."

A sudden dull pain, the pain of a mute despair,began to gnaw at the girl's heart, but she made no sign. It was part of her birthright to suffer and to smile.

"Good-bye, and thank you for all your kindness; I shall never forget it."

Her head was as high as usual, her voice as firm, her smile as frank and brave, her eyes as clear and fearless as ever. But when she reached her little room under the thatch, she leant her arms on the window-sill and looked hopelessly into the night, and a long shiver of anguish shook her, for she knew that, by the relentless cruelty of Fate, she would never look into his face, never hear his voice, never wander with him over the fair hills of Ireland again.

* * * * * * * *

The Reverend Guy Rogan sat in his lodgings in one of the dreary respectable streets of that dreariest of districts, Bethnal Green. The room which he occupied served as sitting-room, dining-room, and study combined. The table was littered with a miscellaneous collection of soup-tickets, memoranda, circulars, etc. Close to his desk lay a carefully tied up bundle of letters. Once or twice he glanced at them tenderly. They had been his mother's.

Guy Rogan's name was one to conjure with in the dismal slum where his work lay. The poor adored him. The sick blessed him when his shadow fell on them. The lowest scoundrel checked the oath on his lips when Rogan was by, and not only was this pale, rather delicate-looking, parson loved, but he was respected. If his will was iron, so were his muscles, as more than one drunken wife-beater had reason to know.

"A lidy to see you, sir. She says as you're hexpectin' 'er."

"Show her up please, Bella."

The girl disappeared, and Rogan rose and scanned the room critically. The moment for which he had waited had come. Early that morning he had received a note signed "Millicent Fairbairn," stating that the writer would call upon him in the afternoon to discuss a matter of great importance. And now he was schooling himself to meet her, summoning to his aid every weapon at his command. Well, she would see him at his poorest. He would disguise nothing.

When Millicent Fairbairn entered the dingy room, which looked all the more dismal by reason of the dreariness of wet afternoon, she realized at first nothing but its complete absence of comfort. Then her eyes travelled to its occupant, the pale silent man who stood quietly looking at her; and at sight of him she recoiled with a shock that was half ecstacy, half pain.

"Mr. Gray! I—I didn't expect to see you here. I came to see my—my cousin. I—I don't understand," she added in feeble bewilderment, as her gaze wandered to his clerical garb, "I—don't—understand."

She sank into the chair which he placed for her. For a moment Rogan did not speak. He seemed to be trying to find words, although he had rehearsed this scene a hundred times. At last he simply blurted out the truth.

"I am your cousin, Guy Regan; the man you have been seeking."

She could only stare at him in sheer blank amazement, trying to collect her thoughts. Then, at the remembrance of his silence, of his deceit, she started to her feet and a wave of passion suffused her cheeks.

"How dared you?" she cried. How dared you be silent and let me betray my foolish plan to you? You listened to all my confidences, and doubtless sneered in your heart. You—you—bah!" she exclaimed suddenly, "if you are my cousin, heaven preserve me from such a cousin! But you shall have the money you have a moral right to, every penny of it, and there ends our relation ship."

She paused, her breast heaving with the agony of her shame. So this was the creature she had been in love with; the man who, in those few halcyon days, had made such a difference to her whole outlook on life!

Rogan stood with bowed head till her passion had spent itself. Then he spoke quietly as he was wont.

"Your reproaches are perfectly natural I did keep silence when I should have spoken, and all "he added in a voice so low that it was like a whisper, "because I was a coward."

She looked at him in astonishment. "That is certainly the last crime I would have laid to your door," she answered.

"Be that as it may." He shrugged his shoulders. "There are different ways of being a coward, just as there are different ways of being a hero, I suppose. I went to Port Awe to review the scenes of my boyhood, little thinking what a—what a difference——" He paused abruptly, then resumed in an altered tone, "But it can make no real difference to you. You have had your little adventure, and—well—I suppose your wild goose chase was rather an amusing one after all."

Her anger drove the blood from her ips.

"How would you like the money paid she demanded, moving to the door. This time it was his turn to blanch.

"I shall not touch a penny of your money," he answered.

She looked at him in haughty amazement, but in the eyes that met hers there shone a pride as dauntless as her own.

"It is your due," she remonstrated, though it hurt her spirit that she should have to descend to argument.

"Neverthless, you cannot make me take it," he insisted, with the faintest indication of a smile. "Besides, a man does not do that kind of thing."

Involuntarily she cast a glance round the room. He winced as he saw it.

"Yes, it is true that I am poor as my father and my—er—doubtless very objectionable grand-father were before me but I have tested to the full the truth of that very salutary aphorism that a man's wealth consisteth in the abundance of the things he can do without."

A horrible sense of baffled bewilderment over whelmed her young soul. Mr. Tredgold was right. It had been a wild goose chase, and she was a fool.

"If you did not mean to accept the money why did you give me your address? Why did you allow me to come here?"

He bowed his head in shame, and did not answer. Tears sprang to her eyes, hot painful tears of wounded vanity. Doubtless he gloried in her distress. She groped blindly for the door.

But Rogan sprang to her side. The sight of her tears were rapidly breaking down the barriers betwixt love and pride Scarce knowing what he did, he seized her hand.

"I can't bear to see you cry. I—I think somehow I've been a brute. But you hurt me, Millicent. First you made me love you, almost from the moment I laid eyes on you, love you passionately, desperately. There! it's no use, I can't conceal it from you any longer. It was that made me linger at Port Awe, till my work here would not suffer me to remain longer. Yet I could not bring myself to confess my identity because of your wealth. That was the barrier, Millicent. And then, when it came to the last night, that night under the stars, amid the fragrance of the heather and the thyme, I felt that I could not bear to part from you for ever, that I must see your face again. And so like the coward I was seized upon the only chance of meeting you once more. Don't think I despise your sweet generosity. Far from it. But I can never touch that money, Millicent because I—I love you."

He strode to the window, not daring to look in hhr face. She would be disgusted, horror-struck. He had been a fool as well as a coward, a fool and a weakling, because through his absurd lack of self-control he had put an end to all possible ftiendship between them He stared into the dismal street with eyes that saw not.

There was a touch in his arm. He faced round abruptly. Why prolong the agony of farewell? But Millicent was looking at him with shining eyes. In another moment her arms were round his neck, and she had kissed his pale toil-worn face. Then he realized it all, and with one, passionate cry he strained her to his heart.

"And so the wild goose chase has not ended so badly after all," he said a few minutes later, as they stood smiling at each other in the dingy half-lit room.

"No. I shall be able to tell Mr. Tredgold that I caught my wild goose," she answered, gently rubbing her cheek against the sleeve of his shabby coat.

THE ALARM CLOCK.

A tourist in rural Scotland took refuge for the night in the cottage of an old lady. He asked her to wake him up early in the morning, warning her that he was quite deaf.

Upon awakening much later than the appointed hour, he found that the old lady, with strict regard for the proprieties, had slipped under the door a slip of paper upon which was written—

"Sir, it's half past eight."

HIS ONLY CHANCE.

"A sailors life is a hard one said the steamer's captain. "It is not so hard as it used to be before the coming of steam," he said, "but it is still fearfully hard, for all that. In fact, I heard of but one man who had a decent excuse for going to sea."

"And who was he, captain?" asked the passenger.

"Noah," the captain answered. "For, if the old fellow had remained on shore he would have been drowned."

STRICTLY POINT OF VIEW.

Sergeant Blunt's patience was all but exhausted. It seemed that none of the recruits in the riding school had even made the acquaintance of a horse before.

They were all hopeless; and one even worse than the rest. His persistent habit of turning round and inspecting the rear of his fiery steed goaded the sergeant to frenzy.

"Look here, my son," he roared at last, "haven't you ever seen a horse's tail before?"

"No, sir," came the reply. "I've always seen it behind!"

ALL SUFFICIENT.

"There are several reasons why I cannot purchase a motor car," said the man. "The first is that I haven't the the money; then again——" "You need'nt trouble to mention any of the other reasons," interrupted the agent, as he gathered up his price-lists."

LOOKED SUSPICIOUS.

The Stranger—"Are you quite sure that was a marriage license you gave me last month?"

The Official—"Of course. What's the matter?"

The Stranger—"I've lived a dog's life ever since."

WISE IN HIS GENERATION.

"I suppose your wife was more than delighted at your rise of salary, wasn't she?" asked Jones of Brown.

"I haven't told her yet, but she will be when she knows it." answered Brown.

"How is it that you haven't told her?"

"Well, I thought I would enjoy myself a couple of weeks first."

LEACH AND WEBORNY

Tailors & Outfitters

MILITARY STORES, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT

We beg to inform our numerous customers that owing to the Great Increase of Business this year we are unable to hold our usual Annual Sale.

LEACH AND WEBORNY

Miss Van Gogter of New York.

BY

MRS. CAMPBELL LETHBRIDGE.

Author of "The Shadow of the Swords &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

When Evan Bearwarden returned from America, his father, Sir Charles, received with equanimity the news of his son's engagement. It was only what he had expected. An American heiress would make a very suitable wife for Evan; there was enough money in the Bearwarden family, but not so much that more would not be comfortable.

So, Sir Charles was very gracious and kind and interested in Miss Van Goglen (such was the lady's name). She should have the warmest receptions, he said.

But, when Evan, quite cheerfully, explained that his betrothed was no heiress, but, on the contrary, she was earning her living as a "lady help," then Sir Charles's mood changed, and not for the better.

"So, you are going to marry a servant" he said crushingly, "for — though you may call her a lady help, she is nothing else. She is the person whom you wish to put in yourmother's place. Miss Van Gogler from New York."

Evan's handsome young face hardened suddenly into a curious likeness to his father's.

"Don't let's quarrel," he said quietly; "Cissy isn't a servant—as you regard it over here. She's a—a help—and if she comes from New York, why should n't she? It's quite a decent place—in Cissy's in England," added Evan. parts. "She—the people she's with are over. We mean to be married as soon as we can. Only I thought I'd tell you first."

"That was kind of you." said Sir Charles, drily. "Give me Miss Van Gogler's address, will you? I should like to see her."

Evan was more suspicious than pleassed.

"You won't be able to bully her out of saying she'll have me," he observed defiantly. "I know Cissy, and you don't."

The baronet smiled, but his eyes remained frosty.

"You are right," he said, "but give me her address all the same."

Evan obeyed. It was at a house in Avenue Road, St. John's Wood. Cissy's employers were not the typical wealthy Americans he explained. Mr. Webling was an analytical chemist. They had left New York quite suddenly, and were to be in England some months.

"I got to know Cissy by nearly running over her in my car," he added. "I say, father—you—you're going to be decent to her, aren't you?"

Sir Charles screwed his glass into his eyes and stared at his son.

"Decent? I don't quite understand you, Evan," he said coldly. "Pray, how do you expect me to behave to Miss —ah—Miss Van Gogler?"

"Well, you don't seem as though you were going to welcome her with what I should call enthusiasm," answered Evan; he stood a little in awe of his father, but love for the girl who had won his heart gave the young man courage; "look here, Sir, Cissy's had an awfully hard time of it, all her life. Her people lost their money when she was quite a kid, and she's had to earn her own living ever since. She's never complained to me, or made any fuss, but from things she's said I know what she has gone through. That's one thing that makes me so keen to get her away from the drudgery she's enduring now, and give her a real good time. I don't like the people she's with they're all right perhaps, but I've the feeling that—well—that——"

He hesitated, his father waited for him to continue.

"That there's something shady about them," Evan concluded bluntly; "I may be wrong, I'm sure I hope I am but that's my idea. I only hope most devoutly I'm wrong. Cissy, innocent little darling that she is doesn't guess at anything not being perfect—fully all right. She's devoted to Mrs. Webling."

Sir Charles looked gravely before him.

"What," he said slowly, "will you do, Evan, if I refuse my consent to your marriage with Miss Van. What's-her-name?'

Evans'handsome face hardened slightly

"I'm afraid, father, that in those circumstances, I shall marry her just the same," he said; "of course, I hate to go against your wishes, but it can't be helped. Only I think it would be much better if you saw that it's no good making a fuss, sir, and gave in. You've only got to know Cissy to love her. She's a perfect darling."

"I'm afraid that your judgement isn't exactly unbiassed," said Sir Charles grimly, "every young man thinks the woman with whom he happens to be in love, is a paragon, and that his relatives will idolize her as he does. No Evan, I do not pretend that I am not very disappointed. I fear you have chosen someone quite unworthy of you."

Evan grew rather pale, but he had resolved not to lose his temper,nor to say that which afterwards he would regret.

"When you know Cissy," he said, "you will see that she is miles too good for me. I'm not in the least worthy of her."

In answer to which avowal, Sir Charles only smiled scornfully,and for the rest of the day, an uncomfortable truce reigned between father and son. Sir Charles did not however again speak of going up to town, and his son hoped that he had given up the idea.

The following afternoon, however, when Evan returned from a walk, a note was handed him from his father, and he tore it open with a premonition of what it contained.

It was brief, and merely informed him that Charles had gone up to town by car, and did not know when he would return.

"If you are wise," the letter concluded "you will remain where you are, Your presence can do no good, and may possibly do harm. I wish to make the acquaintance of Miss Van Gogler of New York."

The baronet had smiled complacently as he had penned the last words. He thought his influence over his son sufficient to ensure obedience. His letter, he felt, was very neatly worded. He thought of it with satisfaction as his car swept him towards London, towards the home for the enchantress who had enslaved his son, but who, being poor, would surely be able to be bought—at a big price.

Direct to the house in St. John's Wood to the address which his son had reluctantly furnished him, drove Sir Charles.

The house did not impress him favourably; it stood, it is true, in a large garden, but it had a deserted and neglected air. As Sir Charles rang for admission, he noticed that the door was woefully in need of a coat of paint, and that several panes of glass were broken in the lower windows. When Sir Charles rang, the bell sounded cracked; he had to wait for a long time before he heard soft, shuffling footsteps within, then whispering voices,and all in silence. His impatience increased, and he rang again. This time he heard a distinct sob on the other side of the door, and caught a few incoherent words.

"It is not—oh, don't open it—Cissy—you know what—what we—were——"

The rest was lost in more sobs, followed, by silence, broken by the opening of the door, and Sir Charles was confronted by a small figure, of fairly-like slimness, a child, so it seemed, with a determined delicate little face, clouds of golden hair and eyes most tragic that Sir Charles had ever seen in a woman's face. They looked at him, however, with a certain, relief dawning in them.

"Miss Van Gogler?" he said, interrogatively, and she nodded. Sir Charles caught a glimpse of another woman in the background, but, even as he became aware of her presence, she vanished.

The fairy with the wonderful hair glanced over the shoulder, and then fined her gaze on her visitor.

"I am Cissy Van Gogler," she said, "what do you want with me?"

Sir Charles coughed. He had not expected anything so exquisitely lovely and refined; his idea of offering her money in order to release Evan from his engagement seemed suddenly brutal and vulgar.

"I—I have come er—on business," he said stiffly; "I know that it's late, but I've only just come up from the country."

He waited for her to open the door more generously to admit him, but she only gazed at him distrustfully.

"Who are you," she said. "I'd like to know that first, please, before I let you in."

Why she should show distrust of him, the baronet could not imagine; he hesitated; he did not wish to announce himself as Evan's Father. this girl might misunderstand his motives, might think that he came there in a friendly spirit, instead of as her enemy.

"I—I am here— on behalf of—I am a friend of Mr. Bearwarden's" he said, and hated himself for the evasion when girl's eyes grew radiant.

"Come right in," she said. "I was wondering weather you were his father. I'd not heard from Evan that the old man was going to look me up. We're not settled here. Mrs. Webling's not strong, and house-work tries her. I do what I can, but it's a dirty place."

As she spoke, she led Sir Charles through the hall into a dreary sitting room,where the remains of a meal were evident on the centretable. The place was very little furnished the baronet noticed, with some surprise, that on the windows that looked out on the garden new iron bars had been fixed.

"Here's a chair that's not in the last stage of decay," said Miss Van Gogler, "and now, why hasEvan sent you to me? What do you want?"

Her gaze was fixed upon Sir Charles, whose task was becoming more and more unpleasant to him. He hesitated cleared his throat, looked about him desperately, and tried to think of amiable words that should clothe his purpose decently.

But Cissy's quick brain had divined the object of his visit. She faced him with indigant eyes.

"I know," she said. "Oh, you're not a friend ofEvan's;you're a friend of his old father, and you've come to ask me to give him up. Say, isn't that so? Well, you could have saved yourself the trouble. I—I'm going to give Evan up—of my own free will; so,you can keep to yourself all that you were going to say, or giving me money, perhaps. I know what you Britishers are. You think money's everything. It isn't to me—its' nothing. Now, you would better go. You can tell Sir Charles that you needn't have come. I'd have been glad to be spared— this."

She broke down; tears filled those wonderful eyes of her; angrily she dashed them away.

"I wish you'd go," she said fiercely. "Don't think I am pining for you; I'm not!"

Sir Charles stared at her. There was one point upon which he wished to be satisfied.

"Why," he asked, "are you giving up Evan?"

"Oh, why do you rub it in," she retorted angrily. "Something—something happened this morning—that—that made me see— that it was out of the question—that I wasn't a fit wife for him. I was thinking I'd have to write to him."

At that moment a loud knock sounded through the house. Cissy turned a ghashtly pallor, but she did not move. The knock was repeated.

"I—I must answer it," she muttered; "it's come—I knew it must."

She moved towards the hall. Sir Charles followed her. Together, they went towards the door, and she opened it, to confront nothing more alarming than an errand-boy with a basket of groceries. He apologized for his presence by explaining that the tradesmen's bells would not ring. Miss Van Gogler took his wares from him expeditiously and closed the door upon him with a sigh of relief.

"Though, if it doesn't come now it will come later," she observed; "if only I could get her away,but she won't come.

There was a shrill cry of "Cissy" from the staircase and looking up, Sir Charles beheld a little girl,with a frightened face and a mop of lank brown hair.

"Momma's fainted," she piped, "soon as she heard that knock. I've been trying to get her round, but I can't. Oh, do come!"

"I will—I will, Lyddy; don't be frightened," called out Miss Van Gogler; and she flew upstairs, calling back to Sir Charles that he need not wait until she re-appeared.

Sir Charles, however, chose to ignore what had been a very broad hint. His curiosity had been aroused; the whispered consutation that he had overheard as to whether he should be admitted or not, and the terror caused by a sudden knock at the door, that had caused Mrs. Webling to faint,all pointed to some mystery that Sir Charles determined to solve.

He was still in the dreary sitting-room when Miss Van Gogler re-appeared, looking very white and wan.

"Oh, so you didn't go, though I told you to," she observed ungraciously, on catching sight of Sir Charles. "Did you hear what I said? You can go back and tell Evan's father that I'm writing this very day to break off my engagement. That' what you came to hear, isn't it?

The baronet felt a little uncomfortable. The girl looked such a fragile creature to be brow-beaten or bullied by him. The role he had undertaken was suddenly repellent to him.

"I stayed, because I was—interested in what was going on," he blurted out honestly, "and then, your friend seems ill. Can I be of any help?"

Cissy's sweet face quivered suddenly, hastily she passed her hand over her eyes.

"Oh, Mrs. Webling's dreadfully sick: I don't know what to do," she said hopelessly· her nerves are just gone to pieces. She's killing herself with fretting. We ought to have heard from Mr. Webling by now— that's her husband."

"May I ask," Sir Charles inquired in some embarrassment, "what it is that's worrying you so much?"

Cissy did not reply. Suddenly she sprang to the light and switched it off, and then, in the twilight of the room, lit only as it was by the fire, she stood listening, her finger on her lip.

"Hush," she whispered, "do—do you hear—footsteps outside? Listen! They're everywhere—round the house—oh—oh, it's come! You'd better be off by the secret entrance at the back. Mr. Webling arranged it; it's the way he escaped. You must lose no time."

She turned to what appeared to be a cupboard, but it proved to be a door, opening into a passage.

"Straight down there," she said hoarsely, "there are the cellar steps—you can't miss the way. Only go. I don't want you mixed up in this. I'll stand it alone."

But Sir Charles did not move.

"I must know what the danger is," he said deliberately, "before I fly from it."

"Oh, well—if you will—I'll tell you," said Cissy wildly; "only—only it must be told quickly. Mr. Webling's head of a gang of coiners; they've found him out, he's made a bolt for it. His wife's crazy with fear. She's expecting the police after him every moment. But, when they come it's me they'll take, for —for it's known that I passed off the bad money. I'd no idea that it was bad; I'd no idea that Mr. Webling went in for anything but chemical experiments; but—but, I know now, and—and I shall have to go to prison and that's why I shan't marry Evan Bearwarden," The baronets thin lips tightened a little, "I am Sir Charles Bearwarden" said, "if my son——"

He was interrupted by a slight scream from Cissy; the door swung open, and three policemen entered.

"We have come to arrest Richard Webling, alias Davis, on a charge of issuing counterfeit coin," said the foremost one; we have a warrant to search the premises."

"You can do so, as far as I'm concerned," said Cissy, whilst one of the policemen studied a paper that he held and then glanced attentively at Sir Charles. "But you won't find Mr. Webling here; he's gone."

Whereupon two of the men went off whilst one remained to guard Cissy and Sir Charles, who kept perfectly silent. Cissy asked permission to go to Mrs. Webling, but it was not granted. At last the two policemen returned, without Mr. Webling but carrying a large box that they said they had found in the cellar, and that was full of counterfeit sovereigns.

"We claim this," they said; and Cissy was glad to see them depart with it.

"I must see after Mrs. Webling," she said breathlessly; "they'll have half killed her—scared her to death. She's not strong, she can't stand things asI do. Good-bye, Sir Charles, tell your son, that—that he's free."

She was rushing away when Sir Charles stopped her.

"Wait," he said; "Miss Van Gogler, what do you propose doing? Are you going to stay here?"

"As long as Mrs. Webling wants me," Cissy answered, her voice a little uncertain, as she winked away the tears that filled her eyes; "it's awful to think of all she's gone through and she not strong enough to strand trouble. I must go to her now, Sir Charles. Thank you; you have been real kind, though at first, I don't think you meant to be."

She had been so plucky, she had thought only of others, her own danger in being implicated in the ugly affair of the counterfeit money she had treated quite lightly. Truth and courage, she possessed them both, and they were virtues that Sir Charles admired above all others.

As his car turned into the quiet street not far from Mayfair, where the Bearwarden town house was situated, a motor sped past Sir Charles, and in it he beheld his son. The baronet's face grew a little grim. Evidently the young man had followed his father up to town, and was now on his way to Cissy, to hear how the interview had sped. Sir Charles was a man who always acted promptly. Taking up the speaking tube, he told his chauffeur to drive back to the house they had just left.

They did not overtake Evan's car; its lights were shining before the dilapidated and paintless house when Sir Charles reached it. The front door was open so much Sir Charles saw as he hurried up the steps. He entered the house; the grimy hall no longer appalled him. There, near the staircase, with her golden hair. a glory in the dingy place, stood Cissy; she was holding out her hand, as though warding off Evan, who had his back to his father.

"No, no, it's impossible," she was saying vehemently, "Evan, I can't be your wife; haven't I just told you what's happened here, doesn't that prove to you that I'm not worthy of you?

"Indeed, I should think it didn't," protested Evan; "it's nothing to do with you, Cissy; you're just the pearl you always were. Darling, you must marry me."

"I can't," retorted Cissy agitatedly, "don't—oh, Evan, there is your father.

Sir Charles moved forward, his son gave a little inarticulate gasp, and Cissy tore her hand from his.

"I followed you here, Sir," Evan said, "I thought you might try to persuade her to give me up, but she says that she's given me up of her own free will; because, as far as I can make out, Webling's a scoundrel. The police have been after him, and——"

"One moment," interposed Cissy, breathlessly, "there's something I must tell Sir Charles. Mrs. Webling's just told me that those men weren't real policemen, they were Webling's friend they told her so. They came to fetch the box of gold. They were afraid to come except to that disguise—lest there should be a watch upon the house. Mr. Welbing's safe, and Mrs. Webling's going to join him at once. There'll be no scandal, but, all the same, your son—as I've told you—is free."

She tried to laugh—it was a piteous little sound. Evan uttered a protest, his father by a gesture bade him be silent.

"Believe me," Sir Charles said gently "I honour you all the more for having told the truth—and I ask no better fate for my son—than that he should win you as his wife."

He put her hand into Evan's as he spoke—Evan grasped it as though he would never let it go; Cissy looked up at Sir Charles with amazed, wistful eyes.

"Do you mean it," she faltered, "do you really mean—that—that he may marry me? You know—I'm somebody."

"Ah, aren't you," answered Sir Charles, smiling down at her, "my dear I think Evan's a fortunate man to have won the love of Miss Van Gogler of New York."

BOX OF PAPERS.

Set out by H. F. WESTLAKE.

A DUEL AND A DIVORCE.

The letters given below have been preserved among the papers of Sir Edward Atkyns, who, a mural tablet in the South Transept of Westminister Abbeyy tells us, was one of the chief Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of Charles I. and II., and died in the year 1669, aged eighty two years. Probably they came into his possession in the course of legal business, though the date of the first set is somewhat early in his career.

The duel of which these letters were the preliminaries, attained a widespread notoriety. The challenger, Lord Edward Bruce, was the eldest son of that Edward Bruce, who on occasions acted as the envoy of James VI. of Scotland to Elizabeth, and accompanied James to England on his succession to the English Crown. He was raised to the peerage as Baron of Kinloss in 1603, and died in 1611, being succeeded in the title by the son whose challenge is here given. Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards Earl or Dorset, who accepted the challenge met Bruce at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1613, and killed him in the duel that then took place.

In 1808 Lord Edwards' embalmed heart was discoverd in the Abbey of Culross, in Perthshire, in a silver case bearing his name and arms. The duei is, I believe, mentioned in the State Papers of 1613. At the bottom of the fourth letter in the original is written in a different hand the word "dissuade."

A MONSEUR SACKEVILLE.

(COPY.)

Sir I that in ffrance heare how much you attribute to your Selfe in this time that I have given ye World leave to sing your Prayses, and for mee the truest Almanacke to tell you much I suffer. And if you call to Memory when I gave you my Hand last I told you I reserved the Heart of a truer Reconciliation. Now by yt noble my love once spakcome and doe him Reason that could recite the Tryals you owe your Birth and Countery, were I not confident your honour gives the same Courage to doe mee right that it had to doe mee wrong. Bee Master of your owne Weapons Time and Place wheresoever I will wait on you by doing thus you shall shorten revenge and releave ye icalousye the World hath of both our Worthes

ED. BRUCE.

AT MONSEUR LE BARON DE KINLOSSE

Sir as it shall bee allwayes farre from mee to seeke a quarelle so I will bee read allwayes to meet any that desire to make Tryall of my Valour by so faire a Course as you desire.

A Witnesse whereof you shall bee who within this Moneth shall receive a strict Account of time Place and Weapons by him yt shall conduct you thither where you shall find mee disposed to give your honour Satisfaction. In ye meanetime bee as secret of this appointment as it seemes you are desirous of it.

ED: SACKEVILLE.

AL BARON DE KINLOSSE.

Sr I am ready at Torges a Towne a Zealand to give you what Satisfaction your Sword can render you, accompanyed with a worthy Gentleman for my Second in Degree of a Knight. And of your conveniency I will not limit you a peremptory Day, but desire you to it definite and speedily for your owne Honour and feare of prevention, untill which time you shall finde mee here,

Treyes this 10 Aug: 1613.

ED: SACKEVILLE.

A MONSIEUR SACKEVILLE.

(COPY).

Sr I have received your letters by your man and acknowledge you have dealt nobly with mee and now I come with all possible hast to see you.

ED. BRUCE.

Sir John Finch, to whom this letter is addressed, was a Speaker of the House of Commons, and was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench by Charles I., in order that the latter might obtain a favourable decision as to the legality of "ship money," which Finch decided was "lawfully laid upon the ports and maritime parts." One of the first acts of the Long Parliament was to exhibit articles of impeachment against him, but he fled to safe sanctuary in Holland, where at the Hague the diarist Evelyn spent some days with him. In 1647 Finch petitioned he House of Lords to be allowed to return to die at home, but no order seems to have been made granting his request.

His wife, Lady Mabel, occupied his sequestrated estates in Kent and Middlesex during his absence.

Finch seems to have been a man of brutal character. At the second trail of Prynne, the author of "Histrio-mastix," he surpassed himself in brutality. After his first trail Prynne had been sentenced to lose his ears. At the second Finch remarked that some remnants of his ears were still remaining, and recommended that they be cut close to his head, and the letters S. L. (seditions libeller) be branded on his cheeks.

This letter suggests that the brutality that characterised his public life was a mark also of his behaviour in the privacy of the home. Its pathos can hardly fail to make appeal. In 1660 Finch was one of the Commissioners in the trial of the regicides, but died in that year. Two other letters to him are known, one from Queen Henrietta. These were published in Archæologia, xxi., 474.

THE LADY FFINCH HER LETTER TO HER HUSBAND SIR JOHN FFINCH.

I write not this out of any returning thoughts. I have given up those hopes together with that of any happynesse in this world. If I never or not of late shewed any love unto you, yet I now have, in freeing you from a woman you professe so much to hate. If you take any thing ill in the manner of it you may pardon my feares, yt durst not tarry the being carried away I know not whither and were none of my friend should bee suffer'd too come neere mee: and that when you were in such a fury and with so many threatenings which out of my former tryall I had good cause to beleave, onely I owed so much to the love yet had been between us, as to have taken my last leave of you, but I durst not tempt my resolution so farre, it having so oft deceived mee to both our hurtes, and had it not been to both, my owne had yet been ventured. Yet I could not rest satisfyed without sending this doe it for mee, neither desire I any answer, this is all ready too much trouble to you save yet it is the last, as this is of my suites that since there is not onely neither hope nor desire in you (for me my hopes had lost mee long since) of good life between us, but feare of further mischiefe to us both, that you will suffer mee to leave you in peace, and bee satisfyed with the injuries I have all ready sustained, except which of yours I have carried nothing with Adde not to them this to thinke that I write this out of any plotte. If I may not have your good wordes, if my discredit be necessary for your own defense let mee yet have good thoughts who never deserve other of you. ffor me I have all ready forgotten whatsoever is ill in you, and with mee the greatest of them have left you, because they were but no mee as I well may, there being enough of good to preserve in my memory which I ever will doe protesting before God who knows my heart that I leave you not without extremity of griefe. A greife that makes mee pay with interest the ioy I once had to meete with you, but this, nor I, must bee no more remembered. ffarewell I will ever pray for your happyness and if the first of your good fortunes may bee my death I shall onely then bee happy too.

"HEREDITY AND EUGENICS."

"Heredity and Eugenics" consists of a course of lectures delivered at the University of Chicago by five well-known investigators in this field of research. Professor Coulter deals with recent developments in Heredity and Evolution, and the Physical Basis of both from the cytological standpoint. Professor Castle treats of Heredity and Sex and of the Method of Heredity. Assistant-Professor East takes for his subjects Inheritance in the Higher Plants and the Application of Biological Principles to Plant Breeding. Associate-Professor Tower discourses on Recent Advances and the Present State of Knowledge concerning the modification of the Germinal Constitution of Organisms by Experimental Processes. Mr. Davenport, the Director of the Department of Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institution lectures on the Geography of Man, and his Inheritance of Physical and Mental Traits in their Application to Euginics. In these lectures there is a certain amount of preliminary repetition, but from the point of view of the ordinary reader this need notbe made a subject of reproach. The tone of conviction that is generally characteristic of the speakers may perhaps be claimed as appropriate in addressing a lay audience upon topics of complexity. But things are not always what they seem, and it is well to remind the reader that in many cases considerable controversy still exists as to the inferences that may be drawn from facts as to the existence of which there is no dispute. It is worth noting that where the lecturers touch upon the doctrine of acquired characters they are unanimous that no evidence is forthcoming as to their inheritance. Professor Castle describes the experiments which have led him to the conclusion that inheritance cannot be affected by modifications of the body of the parent, "not even when the body is completely changed, since the body, as far as heredity is concerned, is merely a *container* of the reproductivecells. Professors Tower concludes that "present experimental evidence, where critical, clearly indicates the increasing doubtfulness of the validity of the hypothesis," and suggests that the recent work ofKammerer, Summer, and others admits of interpretations from either the Neo-Lamarckian or the Neo-Darwinian point of view. Professor Tower's experiments with beelest are interesting enough, but, as Mr. Bateson has suggested, we ought to know some thing about the stock upon which all crucial experiments are made. "An essential requisite in such experiments as these is that the make-up of the specie worked with should be thoroughly well-known, and the species should be known to breed through to many generations before being used for expriments. A hybrid strain may easily give rise to a throwback, stmulating the effects of somatic modification in the parent." The Mendelian law of inheritance of unit characters of prominent throughout the volume is the stimulous and guide of investigation. Johannsen has in his genotype conception set forth a description of Mendelian phenomena in terms independant of the nature and interaction of germ plasm elements. This is regarded as merely an acknowledgement of the universality of Mendilism," and a "strict Mendelian conception of heredity extended to the organism as a whole."

As for the problem of sex-control, Professor Castle betrays a despondency which others, more hopeful, will perhaps consider not entirely warranted. "It is highly improbable," says he, "that the breeder will ever be able to control sex..... Only in parthenogenesis can man at will control sex, and until he can produce artificial parthenogenesis in the higher animals he can scarcely hope to control sex in such animals.... It is something to know our limitations. We may thus save time from useless attempt at controlling what is uncontrollable, and devote it to more profitable employments." Mr. Davenport's review of the the present position and outlook of social Eugenics provides an appropriate close to an interesting volume. He shows how the facts of heredity are in agreement with the three principles: the acceptance of the unit-character as a guiding hypothesis, the belief that unit-characters inherited through determiners in the germ cells, and that parent and child resemble each other because they are derived from the same germ plasm. Physical traits, such as the colour of the aye or the hair, baldness, and imperfect neils, faulty enamel of the teeth, presenle cataract, night-blindness, and polyuria are positive characters transmitted from parent to child, and their occurrence can be foretold in accordance with Mendelian principles. As for the application of the law of inheritanc of defects, "the clear eugenical rule is this: let abnormals marry normals without trace of the defect, and let their offspring marry in turn into strong strains; thus the defect may never appear again. Normals from the defective strain may marry normals of normal ancestry; but must particularly avoid consanguineous marriages.....Marry dissimilars. Weekness, in any trait should marry strength in that strait; and strength may marry weakness." The union of the Athenion and the Boeotian is thus no bad thing either for them or for the race. The sociological rule is: "Prevent the feeble-minded drunkards, paupers, sex-offenders, and criminalistic from marrying their like, or cousins, or any person belonging to a neuropathic strain. Practically, it might be well sussud uns ouzuuos oq during the reproductive preiod for one generation. Then the crop of defectives will be reduced to practically nothing." It is true that we are still unable to trace the method of inheritance of many traits. But the analysis of their inheritance hasproceeded far enough to justify us in laying down certain rules which it would be well to follow. "At last it is possible to give definite advice to those about to marry, or who do not wish to transmit their undesirable aits.

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

THE CLUE OF THE UNTIED SHOE-LACE.

A SOHO SQUARE MYSTERY

"Simple enough, my dear Watson—elementary, in fact. Still, the fact that you made no serious blunder shows that you are progressing. I congratulate you."

Holmes, wearing the usual dressing-gown, was playing a ragtime melody on the usual fiddle and re-smoking the "dottles" of last night's pipes in a very foul briar—it saves him, of course, the expense of ever buying any new tobacco—as he spoke.

"Tell me how you managed it," he insisted.

To him, of course, I had no difficulty in explaining myself. His wonderful grasp of detail, and his marvellous intuition, made the task easy.

"From the first," I said, "it was evident that theman was not what he appeared to be. I noticed that he had on a darklounge-suit that would have passed unnoticed in Fleet-street if it had not been quite so respectable, and he wore patent-leather shoes. He looked like a Londoner; so it was quite clear that he was not one. I followed him, stealthily, as he turned out of Soho-square and walked sharply down a steep staircase into a large, underground room. It was full of people—and of tobaccosmoke. A large green table was in the centre, with brilliant lights above it; and the smoke hung like a haze over a vast moor before it curled up through the lampshades. His eye brightened as he saw what was before him, and he sniffed as though the reek of peat-smoke were in his nostrils. It brought Scotland to my mind. The great table might have been a slab in an operating theatre. It came to me at once; he had, at sometime, been a medical student in a Scottish University."

"Um—yes," Holmes grunted, grudgingly—though I have not, as a rule, found him to be a jealous man.

"Then, gradually," I went on, "I was able to strip him of his disguise, mental bit by bit. His height, I assumed, was his own; but he was broad-shouldered, full cheeked, and his clothes clung to the form of the great; iron muscles beneath, as he leant over the table in strange attitudes. Evidently he was really a slim man, powerful, but slight. It was clear that he was intent upon some problem, and this enabled me to study him closely without attracting his attention. He had removed his coat, that he might have greater freedom, and he and a small man—destined, I suppose, to become his victim—who was also in his shirt-sleeves, bent, in turn, over the table, and each with a long stick, moved three little balls about, causing them to follow curious paths, to collide, and, now and again, to go out of sight. I could tell that he had very keen eyes, and was imperturbable—a man of iron nerve, of wonderful power of concentration, of dauntless courage. Strong as his wrists were, he performed his strange task with a touch as light and delicate as that with which a writer of detective stories would handle his fountain-pen. When he bent down, with his chin almost touching the stick. I noticed that he had a jaw of tremendous power, and that he wore the low, turn-down collars of a generation ago. Something about his appearance seemed to me familiar; but I was puzzled— I could not decido what it was."

"Well?" Holmes growled, impatiently, as I paused for breath.

"The loosened shoe-lace gave me the clue," I went on, triumphantly. "The lace of the right shoe. It had been tied, loosely, in a bow; and one end now hung free. The quick, mobile fingers of a violinist would have tied such a knot hurriedly, carelessly. A speck of ash had lodged in the front of of the shoe as he stooped to tie it; and that told me all I wanted to know. Its form, its colour, and its texture showed me that it was the ash of a tobacco that I know well—if I may call it tobacco, that is! It had been pressed down into the bowl, shortly before it fell, with a surgical knife. There was no longer any room for doubt. *You* were the man, Holmes! You had found your victim, and you were forcing him to play you at billiards, as you hadn't got your fiddle with you. Was his life the stake, or his freedom or what?"

"Very good, my dear Watson, very good," he said with a patronising smile. "I had hoped to escape recognition, even when those five photographers took flash-light photographs of me at the close of the afternoon. Why try to deceive me, though by pretending that the clues led you no further? As you came in just now, I noticed the handle of your walking-stick, saw that you had cut yourself in shaving, and observed that you had had your hat ironed by a man with a wart on his left thumb. These little things show me how much more you know, and how you discovered it. You know what the 'make-up' meant that you managed to penetrate—who I was, in the disguise that was unfamiliar to you. As you followed me into that underground room you saw a poster, displayed at the top of the staircase. 'The Billiard Association. Amateur Championship of England,' it was headed. This was what aroused your suspicion. Why cannot you be frank with me? Occasionally, as I bent over the table, you heard a man who wore white gloves and an air of boredom call out—first '101—36,' later '300—245,' and at last, '500—379.' Then it was that you guessed I was playing billiards, and that it was the other man, not I,who was to be the victim. You heard somebody call me 'Sir Arthur'; and here the limited range of your intelligence—but it is broadening, Watson; don't be discouraged—left you stranded. It was only an hour ago, over your breakfast—at which, by the way, the fact that a button is missing from your left spat, tells me that you had kidneys and bacon and that you found themarmalade rather bitter—that you saw, in the cheap and unreliable paper that you read, an item tucked away in an unimportant corner:

Heat V. (Closing Scores).—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, 1000; G. W. S. Willins, 940.

That was the moment at which you discovered my secret—that, in my infrequent hours of leisure, I am really Sir Arthur Conan Doyle."

"Perfectly miraculous," I murmured looking to him in wondering admiration.

"Not at all, my dear Watson, not at all," he protested. "It's absurdly simple. Just reach me my violin, will you? And shut the door, please, as you go out."—"*Westminster Gazette*."

THE DECORATION OF THE HOUSE

"Colour in the Home": By Edward J. Duveen, (George Allen and Co.)

Is a well-printed and elaborately illustrated volume. In it Mr. E. J. Duveen has unbertaken a heavy task—that of arousing public opinion to a sense of beauty and fitness. He is not the first in this field; and a middle-aged reviewer may perhaps be pardoned if he notes, with some regret, that a writer of the younger generation is able to embark on a most praise worthy adventur. Without a tribute to the pioneer work of such men as Morries, Day, and Gleeson White. among those who have gone, and that of Mr. Walter Crane and Professor Lethaby who are happily still in the lists. Mr. Duveen remarks that "we are beginning to realise our weakness" in the matter of the cultivation of public taste. The movement—to which we welcome as a recruit—has long got beyond a beginning, and though much remains to be done it has not been without worthy results. However, it needs all the help it can get, and we are not ungrateful for any assistance. Mr. Duveen proclaims that "art and industry must be united." The working-out of this problem has engaged some not inconsiderable brains for more than half a century, and a solution is still lacking. It will not be obtaied merely by the appointment of a Minister of Fine Arts, or by the promulgation of such accepted generalities as those with which the author comforts his soul. We all agree that it "would be well if the association of the architect, sculptor, and painter with the builder, manufacturer, and artisan was of a more intimate nature," and that "the worker would find in this co-operation with the greater intellects a stimulous to put forth his best efforts." The trouble is, how to secure such co-operation,and Mr. Duveen if he has the secret, does not now reveal it. He gives us, to go on with, a somewhat unpractical summary of the theory of colour, and some useful examples; by no means badly annotated, of actual decorative schemes. He is a little inclined to hasty dogmatism. For instance "the common error of introducing great quantities of green in ornamentation" is "censured." "Green abounds when people have become artificial, as was pointed out by Wilkinson." This will be sad hearing for our Irish friends—and a hard saying for those whose eyes take pleasure (based surely on scientific grounds) in schemes of colour based on one of the most comforting and delightful hues of nature. "But in those periods when taste in colour was pure, the primaries were always preferred," Mr. Duveen proceeds. We have a vague kind of notion and modern scientists give green a place of greater honour than was the case in the days of Mr. Duveen's authorities. Again, it will surely come as a shock to many to be informed, without qualification, that the Spanish and Venetian schools of painting are "deficient" in character and expression.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale

AND

Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

Stephens'

Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

for Typewriters.

SIDELIGHTS ON SWIFT.

THE LONELY GENIUS IN HIS EXILE.

It is only three years since Dr. Ball published the first volume of a scholary and finely annotated edition of the Letters of the imperious and gloomy Dean of St. Patrick's. The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Edited by F. Elrington Ball, Litt.D. Vol. IV. (G. Bell and Sons). He has had access to all available sources of information—the Longleat and Welbeck Abbey papers, as well as unprinted material in public libraries and private hands. Such steady progess has been made by Dr. Ball in what to him is clearly a labour of love that we now have before us the fourth volume of Swift's Letters, which cover the years 1727—1733. Swift never ceased to regard his residence in Ireland in any other light than that of banishment. The simple truth is that the extraordinary political ascendency to which he attained under the Harley Administration in the closing and dramatic years of Queen Anne's reign threw him completely out of touch with clerical work. There is plenty of evidenie—and not least in the letters in this volume—that he did not neglect his duties as Dean of St. Patrick, though he certainly fulfilled them in an unconventional manner. He sought preferment for deserving young clergymen, showed his own ability in administrative work in connection with the cathedral, and was to an extent not generally recognised both kind and generous in his relations with the poor of Dublin. But it is plain that he was already a disillusioned as well as disappointed man, of harsh temper, unbending pride, and melancholy disposition, who took no pains to conciliate public opinion or even to conceal his growing contempt of the world He was driven in upon himself, lived far too much alone, and had no sufficient out let for his extraordinary intellectual vigour.

The Dean's chief solace in the years which come into view in this volume was in writing controversial pamph ets and occasional verse, as well as in keeping up a brisk correspondence with absent friends who were still in the great world on which he cast an envious eye. It is his letters to Pope, Bolingbroke, and Gay, and their characteristic replies, which, beyond all else, lend colour and charm to the present volume. Other people, of course, come upon the scene, notably the Duchess of Queensberry, Lady Betty Germaine, Harley (Earl of Oxford), Lord Bathurst, Dr. Arbuthnot, and the Rev. Thomas Sheridan. Swift had a way of tumbling his mind out on paper in letters which held up the mirror in starting realism to his lonely and restless life. We find him saying at the age of sixty-seven that he is so indifferent to all that is passing in the world that there were days when he felt that if decency and health did not compel an opposite course he would lie all day in bed. "I dine tete-a-tete five days a week with my old Presbyterian housekeeper. I am in my chamber at five, sit alone till eleven, and then to bed. I write pamphlets and follies merely for amusement, and when they are finished or I grow weary in the middle cast them into the fire. I walk much every day, ride once or twice a week, and so you have the whole state of my life." It was to Pope that he gave this dreary picture. The first shadows of the terrible illness, which was to end a few years later in hopeless insanity, were already descending upon him, and yet at times he wrote with all his old humour and vivacity, and could even at times laugh at himself.

Swift was quite fatherly in his attitude towards Gay, and the best side of him comes into view in his bantering replies to the lighthearted poet and dramatist, who had the good will of everybody a tribute to his sunny and affectionate character. The letters which passed between Pope and Swift when Gay, whom they both thought would long outlive them, died suddenly in 1732, show how deeply they felt the loss of one of the most companionable and loyal of friends. Swift had been telling Gay just before his untimely end that if he were a wise man he would save his money so that when the world threw him over he might escape the misery of poverty. The Dean himself, it is clear, all through these years was living well within his means; people thought him penurious; indeed that opinion gathered strength until he died in 1745, when his will revealed his munificence. In the very year in which Gay's death happened we find Swift writing to Pope, "I heard lately from Gay, who promises to be less lazy in order to mend his fortune." Then follows a delightful touch, "But women who live by their beauty and men who live by their wit are seldom provident enough to consider that both wit and beauty will go off with years, and there is no living upon the credit of what is past." There is a letter from Voltaire to Swift in this volume in which a fine compliment occurs:—"The more I read your works, the more I am ashamed of mine."

Dr. Ball has a good deal to say about Swift's relations with Stella and Vanessa. There seems abundant reason to believe—though it cannot be actually proved—that Swift was secretly married to Stella in 1716 but why he did not acknowledge her as his wife—at all events, until she was on her death-bed, when, according to Sir Walter Scott, she told him it was too late—is a mystery which probably will never be solved. As for Vanessa, or in other words the rich and beautiful Miss Vanhomrigh, the Dean seems to have treated her as a mere enthusiastic girl whose lively wit had attracted him, never imagining for a moment that she would construe his compliments into more than friendship. She, however, lost her heart to him, and went so far as to tell him so, and the grave mistake he made—with Stella in the background—was not at once to break off all relations. It is said that in the end Vanessa wrote to Stella to ask her if she was really Swift's wife, and she is reported to have admitted that such was the case. Stella forwarded Venessa's letter to Swift, and he rushed in anger to her house, tossed the letter on the table, and left without a word—a blow which poor Vanessa did not long survive. There are pictures of places in the volume and many pithy and valuable notes.

THE ONLY WAY

"Will you object to my weighing myself?" said a meek-looking man to his wife as they stood near a weighing machine on the platform of a railway station. "What do you want to weigh yourself for?" she asked sharply.

"Only to see, dear, if you would allow me to have my own 'weigh' for once!"

THERE'S STILL HOPE.

The pantomime in a provincial town has fallen very flat, and the manager is extremely anxious not to lose an opportunity of infusing energy into his cast.

Chrichton—"I can't go on for a minute, sir? I feel funny."

Manager—"Funny! Great Scott, man! Go on at once and make the most of it while it lasts."

THE NEWEST BOOKS.

It is good news to learn that one of the greatest of the Victorian writers—the late Algernon, Charles Swinburne—left in manuscript a book which is to see the light at once. It will be uncommonly interesting to hear the literary verdict of so distinguished a poet on the work of a novelist of the commanding appeal of Charles Dickens. Few people, we immagine, thought that Swinburne would have felt drawn to such a task though there was a time in his life when he used to amuse Jowett of Balliol and his friends with recitations from "Martin Chuzzlewit". The book is annouced as in the press by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

"Sir Frederick Maurice—a Record of his Work and Opinions" is promised immediately by Mr. Edward Arnold. Sir Frederic was the son of the Rev. F. D. Murice, who, like Charles Kingsley and Dean Stanley, did not a little to broaden religious thought in England. The approaching memoir describes General Sir Frederick Maurice's career from the far-off days when he was at the side of Lord Wolsley in the Ashanti campaign to the time when he distinguished himself at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. That, however, represents only one aspect of general Maurice's career, for he also won distinction as a military historian and a professor in the Staff College. The book—it is edited by his son, Colonel F. Maurice—traces the whole life of this admirable soldier and military critic, and promises to be of unusual interest, especially to soldiers.

Cambridge men, age and learning at discretion, will be glad to learn that Dr. Shipley, Master of Christ's, has written a biography of "Dr Willis Clark", formerly Fellow of Trinity, and until his death registrar of the University. Dr. Clark was far many years one of the "lions" of Cambridge, and everybody respected him as a genial scholar who had made himself the custodian of its traditions. Long ago Dr. Clarke wrote his erudite, "Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge," and bibliophiles there and elsewhere are still grateful for his admirable manual on "The care of Books." He was a man of great personal charm, of ready wit, and conspicuous kindliness, and what he did not know about the university, ancient or modern, might fairly be described as negligible. The book may be expected in the course of the spring by Messrs. Smith, Elder.

The Late Mr. W. F. Moneypenny contributed to "The Times" two important series of articles on the interminable Irish question. We understand that they are shortly to be published as a book by Mr. Murray with the title, "The Two Irish Nations—An Essay on Home Rule."

George Borrow, long before he had won renown by "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye," turned his quick and capable mind to the "Romantic Ballads of Denmark."

He was even then what Henley afterwards called him—the artist-tramp, the tinker who can write, the horsecoper with a twang of Hamlet and a habit of Monte-Cristo." But in 1826, when the book we have named was pubished for the first and only time, George Borrow had not found his real magic. Messrs. Jerrold have unearthed the volume, and are bringing it out now in a limited edition.

Amongst approaching books from Messrs Longmans are itwo or three which claim attention. One s Mr. G. P. Gooch's survey of the methods of Historians in the Nineteenth Century." It ought to prove interesting, since the method of Lord Macaulay, or for that matter Froude, differed to a marked degree from that of Foreman and Gardiner, to say nothing of Green. In other words the nineteenth century witnessed the rise of a new school of scientfic historians that sat lightly to the old strictly literary traditions. Another book is "Elementary Economics" by Mr. S. J. Chapman, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce in the University of Manchester. We are promised a book for the clergy by Father Lockington, S.J., on "Bodily Health and Spiritual Vigour." We may expect also Mr. Bertram Brewster's academic deliverance on "The Philosophy of Faith."

Theologians of every shade of thought will be interested in hearing that that fine modern commentary edited by Principal Adeney, "The Century Bible," has just reached completion by the publication of the volume on "Daniel" by Professor Charles, Fellow of Merton, Oxford. The aim has been to reveal the true spirit and meaning of the original text of the Scriptures—and amongst the scholars who have contributed to this end are Canon Driver, Professor Davison, Principal Garvie, Dr. Peake, and Dr. Skinner. The whole series, equipped with bibliographies and maps, is now ready with Messrs. Jack in thirty-four volumes, and at a price—half a crown each—which places them within the reach of all the clergy.

Quite a number of attractive books are promised this spring by Messrs. Constable. One is "The American Mind," by Mr. Bliss Perry—a study of typical Transatlantic Characteristics. Another is "Essays in Biography," by Mr. Charles Whibley; a third is "A Docter's Table-Talk," by Dr. James Mumford; another is a collection of "Speeches and Addresses," by Lord Milner, who has written an introdu tion to the volume explanatory of his point of view in regard to Imperial affairs. We are also promised "Masters of French Criticism," by Professor Babbitt, who holds the chair of French Literature at Harvard University, and "The Drift of Romanticism," by Mr. Paul Elmer More, editor of the 'New York Nation.' It consists of aids to the interpretation of writers as diverse as William Beckford, Cardinal Newman, Walter Pater, and that pioneer of the modern note of revolt, Friedrich Nietzsche.

TOO RISKY BY FAR.

A man went into an insurance office recently to make enquiries with a view to insuring his life. He was contemplating matrimony—hence this auspicious financial move.

"Do you cycle?" the agent asked.

"No" answered the man.

"Then you motor?"

"No."

"Ah! But perhaps you fly?"

"No, no," laughed the applicant. "I have'nt an aero—"

But the agent interrupted him.

"I regret to say that we can no longer afford to insure pedestrians," he said.

ANTICIPATED.

Father (sternly)—"Your recklessness must have a check." Son—"Glad you mentioned it. I was just going to ask for one."

THE LESSONS OF PANAMA.

By Dr. C. W. SALEEBY, F.R.S.E.

[COPYRIGHT.]

Long before the appointed date of 1915, the Panama Canal is to be opened. As Mr. James Bryce has just observed, it is "the greatest liberty man has ever taken with Nature." Yet this unprecedented achievement follows upon an earlier attempt which brought the most frightful disaster, costing more lives than the Boer War, and bringing ruin to to countless investors. The great Frenc Engineer, M. de Lesseps, who succeeded at Suez, failed in Panama. His failure was on no ordinary scale. The French lost fifty thousand lives in the Canal zone before they abandoned their brave but then hopeless undertaking. They had all manner of penetrating and cutting machinery, but two tiny insects successfully "held the pass" against mankinds

If any nation was entitled to succes. it was the French. They had dug the Suez Canal, making an Island, "entirely surrounded by water," of the Dark Continent. In Panama their chief enemy was the disease called malaria, about which the French had themselves learnt and taught mankind everything then known. Pasteur was a Frenchman, and he taught us to look for tiny parasites as the causes of most forms of disease, and fevers above all. His pupil, the French army surgeon Laveran, found the parasite of malaria, in Algeria, now more than thirty years ago. But even the French failed.

They wanted help from Great Britain which was not yet forthcoming. Since, their day, we and our Transatlantic cousins have added to the French knowledge, and the Canal is dug. Our Sir Patrick Manson found that a tiny blood-parasite, common in the East, is conveyed from the sick to the sound by a mosqito. As much had been guessed for malaria many centuries before Christ, as we have later found. But "he discovers who proves." Sir Patrick Manson was followed by Sir Ronald Ross, to whom the Nobel prize for medicine was afterwards awarded for his discovery, made in India shortly before the close of the last century, that a certain mosquito conveys Laveran's parasite from the sick to the sound. It is not the "night air," but mosquito that flies in it; not the swamp or the miasma, but the mosquito that breeds in it; these are our enemies. For a long time Ross failed to find what sought; he was searching the commoner kinds of mosquito, and did not realize that anyone kind should be more relevant than another. Then he found that the female Anopheles alone is the transgressor. (The male, having no lower jaw, does not bite us, but is an innocent vegetarian.) The female not merely bites and transmits the disease, but the parasite passes a necessary stage of its life-cycle in her body. Hence, no mosquitoes, or even merely no Anopheles mosquitoes, no malaria.

When the Americans, after the Spanish, American war, took over the care of Cuba, they found a more deadly enemy than the Spaniards still in possession. This was yellow fever, or "Yellow Jack" which had so terribly destroyed the men of Columbus centuries before. But the Americans had learnt something from our Manson and Ross. They looked for a mosquito, and they found it. By a series of brave and dangerous experiments they proved that another kind of mosquito, called he Stegomyia, conveys the ultra-microscopic parasite of yellow fever, and they abolished in Havana, the disease which had carried off one-fourth of the population for centuries.

So when the Americans took over the Panama Canal Zone in 1904, they knew how to begin. The essential was to defeat the two mosquitoes, the Anopheles and the Stegomyia, which had destroyed fifty thousand of their predecessors. The task was not a difficult one, as Ross had alreaby shown in West Africa, and at Ismailia, for the SuezCanal Company. It merely needed the knowledge already available, and its application. An officer was appointed Colonel Gorgas, with two thousand men under him. No referendum was taken; no general election demanded; no noses of ignorance were counted for or against the measures required; no one was even asked what he preferred; merely the necessary things were done. Pools and swamps were drain d, or treated with kerozene, and so the Anopheles was attacked. In a year or two the deaths from malaria were reduced to a tiny fraction. As for the Stegomyia, that is a dainty creature. Pools with natural earth bottoms are not go d enough for it. It must have cisterns, or water kept in domestic receptacles. In fact it is the "domestic mosquito" like our own pet, the "domestic fly," which probably does us just as much harm in similar ways. Now cisterns can be screened; the exposure of stagnant water can be prohibited; people can be fined without so much as "by your leave" if larvæ of the Stegomyia are found on their premises, and this was done.

There has not been a case of yellow fever, let alone a death, in the canal zone since 1905, the year after Knowledge arrived. The health of the men who have now nearly completed the canal rivals that of the healthiest populations in the world. People may visit the canal zone as a health resort as they might go "to Folkestone or Scarborough." Wonderful huts and houses, mosquito proof, were built for the engineers and others making the canal, but my friend the Dean of Hereford, who was visiting the canal zone in the autumn of 1911, found that no mosquito nets were in use at the hotel at Panama. There are no mosquitoes, and that is why there is a canal. Never was a great task more thoroughly and quickly accomplished. And this was the essential. The rest, after all, has only been "shovelling dirt;" only, in order even to shovel dirt it is necessary to be alive, and until 1904 that was just what those two mosquitoes did not permit.

One other fact ignored in most, are all of the newspaper correspondents' accounts, is worth nothing. Alchol conduces to health in the tropics just about as much as elsewhere. Those strange Americans asked no one's opinion, consulted no one's private convenience, but simply prohibited alcohol itogether in the canal zone; for eight years it has never been made nor sold nor imported there. In every sense of the word, those two oceans are being joined by water.

Now let us in the Old Country be duly proud of our share in this achievement just as our French friends may be. Pasteur and Laveran, Manson and Ross are the real diggers of the Panama Canal. But it needed not only their knowledge. The application of knowledge is just as necessary. We might have supposed that under the rule of the United States, the greatest democracy in human history the sacred principle of nose-cutting would have been adopted here. But this was no time for counting how many people knew and how many did not know. Mr. Bryce has pointed to the singular fact, which must have greatly impressed him as His Majesty's Ambassador to the great democracy of the west, that the Panama Canal has been built by a democracy indeed, but under what is practically a military autocracy.

So now for the lessons of this brief tale and their practical bearing upon our own problems. Any reader may frame them for himself, but, for form's sake, here they are:—Knowledge is power: "scien" tia est potentia," as Bacon said long ago and it is truer than ever. You would not think to sever continents with a microscope; it scarcely seems the right tool; but it did the trick here. Secondly it is morei mportant to get the right thing done than to argue about who shall decide to do it. "For forms of government let fools contest," as Pope said. The men who built the canal may have preferred to vote on every question, but they might have voted wrong; and they are much happier now than if they had done, so—unless you accept the principle, "Call no man happy till he's dead."

Thirdly, would it not be almost worth while to give our hard-worked politicians a rest, close the House of Gramophones for a quiet season, and abolish tuberculosis, for instance, in a few years, by just doing what that requires, and then getting on to the next task—even if we had to deny ourselves the pleasure of paying at any rate one form of unskilled labour at the rate of four hundred pounds per anntum?

And fourthly, we are responsible for India, where five million deaths from fever, mostly malarious, occur annually, and where we have as yet done nothing. No doubt it was right to pay £60,000 for King George's crown on the occasion of his recent self-sacrificing and valuable visit. But would not the abolition of malaria in India, where it causes far more illness even than it causes deaths, be a still more glorious jewel in a true King's true crown than any yet?

STAGE IN FRANCE.

NEW COMEDIE DRAMA.

M. Henri Lavedan has temporarily left the Comedie Francaise, and on the 8th ult. Mr. Henry Kistemaeckers, author of—among other plays—"La Flambee," which Sir George Alexander produced at the St. James's Theatre as "The Turning Point," made his first appearance there with "L'Embuscade"—the ambush. The title is used, not in the military, but the metaphorical, sense. Precisely when a man thinks he standsfirm he should take heed lest he fall. For at any turning of the road there may be an ambush—that, one gathers, is the idea.

The curtain rises on a garden in Nice. Jean Gueret, head of a famous automobile firm, is giving an entertainment at his villa, and there are lights, jewels, music, and champagne. The whole scene is a sort of guarantee of the solidarity of the house of Gueret. But the house of Gueret is not solid, after all. Things have been going down hill. That is why Gueret is so anxious to enlist the services of the engineer, Robert Morcel, who intends to start for new lands on the following day. Young Marcel is a foundling, who has been brought up by a certain M. de Limeuil, who, so far, refuses to divrugle the secret of his birth, It is because he feels his namelessness so bitterly that he wishes to make a clean start in an unknown land. As a matter of fact, we soon learn he is the son of Madame Gueret—born to her out of wedlock before her marriage to the husband she adores. The youth allows himself to be persuaded by Gueret, abandonsthe idea of emigration, and settles in Nice.

MASTER AND MEN.

But he is not comfortable in his new post. Gueret is of the old school, and Marcel of the new. There is a threat of a strike at the works. Marcel takes the part of the strikers, and leaves the firm. Apart from this clash of opinions between Gueret and himself, there have been other bitternesses in Marcel's life. He feels cruelly the stain of his birth. His underlings know it, and taunt him with it—notably a chauffeur, who has all the slangy indolence of Shaw's "Enery Straker," and his exasperating habit of "What?"-ing. There is a fine scene when Marcel, ignoring the relationship, speaks of his constant chagrin to the mother who knows. Madame Gueret protests pitifully that he exaggerates. Marcel sets her a case: "Would you, then allow me to ask the hand of your daughter, Anne Marie?" And Madame Gueret turns from the suggestion in horror, the causes of which the young man naturally mistakes.

In the third act we find M. Gueret with his back to the wall. The strikers, though starving, still hold out. If he cannot break them it means ruin to the firm. That night they are to send a representative with their ultimatum. Their representative enters. It is Robert Marcel. He sets fourth the terms, "Sign this paper, or in half an hour a bomb will wreck your works." The manufacturer appeals, threatens, temporises. Finally, he flings himself on Marcel and attempts to strangle him. His wife enters, and the truth is out. The sound of an explosion interrupts her confession. The works are wrecked. "Go!" cries Gueret to Marcel. "Go to prisonp and she"—pointing to Madame Gueret who has fainted—"pick he. up and take her with you" This act grips all through, but the f urth act lowers the tension. The auth r had to gather up his tangled ends and make a happy curtain.

SOME FINE SCENES.

He is not very convincing. Gueret is among the ruins of his works, and he thinks of his life. The ambushed enemy has d ne his work. The Comtesse de Gervais with whom, he has had a casual intrigue, never engaging, comes to console him. She asks him to accompany her to Russia, where there is elbo-room for work and action. Gueret hesitat s, and is lost. He will go. But his wife enters. She pleads; he remains obdurate. She has been married to him for twenty years. It is the entrance of his little daughter, Anne Marie which cuts the knot, rather violently, one feels and brings down the curtain on a reunited family, in which Robert Marcel is to have his place.

It is a play with many rough edges, but several fine scenes. One suspects that with indifferent actors it might have dragged lamentably. But the acting throughout was superb. Feraudy alone, as Guierf, would have "made" a far more indifferent play. He did not play the part he was it Madame Berthe Cerny was admirable as Madame Gueret in a far from easy part. The minor roles were played with finish.

MODERN DANCING.

A slender Beardsley lady, in black satin harem costume, with big black bows on her dainty feet and a snow—white powder—puff wig, dances with an elegant of the Empire, in a maroon-coloured coat and tight grey trousers, the poet of "La Boheme," mortally thin and pale, with long auburn hair curling about his delicate face. They dance every dance together, and move like reeds in the wind. No matter what the orchestra play, the "Druid's Prayer" or "Hitchy-koo," they dance their own Boston or one-step. They seemed like the revisitant ghosts of Sibelius's "Valse Triste"; they dance as in a dream. They are typical of a modern masquerade ballroom.

For a dance is no longer a pleasant social gathering. You no longer meet half-a-dozen delightful people whom you have never seen before; you are not expected to make fatuous remarks, nor to dance with the most tiresome of creatures, a partner who talks. You arrive with your partner or meet her there, and dance with her only. The following night, she may be there with another partner, but you have another too, and you probably never speak the whole evening. You dance every dance, except when some ill-advised concocter of programmes insists on a "Lancers" or other ridiculous relic of the past. A modern dance is a solemn rite not to be (profaned by vulgar romping, by "Soldiers" and "Chaines." A modern ball-room where all are Jigging solemnly in the most grotesque of pump—handle one steps, the body swaying from the hips, the feet scarcely moving, and the couples progressing; but slowly, is like some ancient Assyrian Sacred Dance, some Temple Festival. So many dances, too, are "fancy dress," when there is always a marked predominance of Eastern costumes. It is all part of the wave of Orientalism that has washed over painting and music, that has given us Salome and Samurun in the theatre; Cleopatra and Scheherazade in the Russian Ballet. And though we cannot drive the "Grizzly Bear" and the "Turkey Trot" from the wild leaps of Najinsky or Karsàvina's supple grace, it is possible that Miss Allan and her popularisation of Salome has left her mark on the modern ball-room. Certainly in much of the most popular dance-music, such as "The Passing of Salome," there is a reflection of the exotic glow which colours the music of the Russians, and, nearer home, Cyril Scott, Granville Bantock, and Gustav von Holst.

"Any one can dance the one-step—it's so easy." This is the great fallacy. It is on a level with the criticism of Post-Impressionist painting by the little boy who "did things like that when he was a beginner." Like Post-Impressionism, the dancing of the day is individualism, it is anarchy; but, by its means, those, who have the divine fire, can achieve a degree of self-expression that is denied the pupil of the academies. Anyone can learn to draw accurately from the model, can acquire the one—two—three of the ordinary dance steps. Few can break and readjust the rules and still transcend in beauty! Only the elect can really dance the one-step.

Of course there is no doubt that ragtime has had the greatest effect on the present ball-room. Although "we never Turkey-trot or Grizzly-bear," it is Hitchy-koo and the Gaby Glide that sets a roomful of people swaying and oscillating. And rag-time, too, is exotic. These syncopated rhythms are either nigger, or Hungarian Gipsy (Indian), or Spanish-Moorish. But even the mild form of Bunny-hug that is still danced is not very popular; and the best dancers prefer the varieties of Boston and double Boston. There is a degree of intimacy of embrace induced by the one-step as it is occasionally danced that is not considered appropriate to the publicity of a crowded hall. It has been suggested that it is only the aid of the masquerade that has brought us to it at all. Habitues, of dance rooms of ten years ago are shocked and pained at the exhibition of an ordinary one-step crowd. But you cannot judge a creed by its followers; and an unprejudiced observer must admit that the floor presents a more entertaining picture for him now than in the days of the all-pervasive waltz. If you leant over the balcony in the old days you saw a solid mass of couples all doing more or less the same thing, and all more or less in the same manner. Now you see a live-gathering, couples threading and interlacing, gliding forwards, backwards, and sideways, like crabs, all doing different things in different manners. And in place of the prevalent black-and-white scheme, you see—it is nearly always a costume ball—a gorgeous pattern of colour, a living kaleidoscope. Even the hues of fancy dress are gayer and brighter than of old, for which, as in feminine fashions, we have to thank the Post-Impressionists. And how much easier it is now to find the really good dancers. They are no longer the dancers who keep time; like the little boy, we all did that when we were beginners. The good dancers are those who dance rhythmically. That is the secret that is at the bottom of Modernism in all the arts—Rhythm —*Horace Taylor in ManchesterGuardian.*

NOT WELL ENOUGH.

An intelligent Sepoy one day came into a telegraph office in India, and handed in a message to send to a station in Central India... Having read the message, the clerk told him there was something wrong.

"No, Sahib; me knows English," he said.

Again the clerk attempted to explain to him that it was worded wrongly.

"Me knows English," he declared haughtily and indignantly. "If you no send, me report Superintendent, Mandalay."

Thus threatened, the message was forwarded:—"Come quick; father dangerously dead."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A RARE TREAT

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES

In the Distinguished Presence of

T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM

AND

H. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE AND MRS. PEIRSE

SATURDAY MARCH 8th, AT 5 P.M.

The World's Greatest Trio of Instrumentalists

LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY

have, by Special request, rearranged their present tour to enable them to play

FAREWELL CONCERT

IN

BOMBAY

THE SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT

is given to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear these World-Famous virtuosi of the piano, violin and cello.

Boxes from	=	=	Rs. 10 to 30
Stalls, Front seats	=	,,	5
Stalls, Back seats	=	,,	4
Dress Circle	=	= ,,	3
Balcony	=	= ,,	2
Gallery	=	=	Re. 1

CHILDREN HALF PRICE

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

THE CAPE AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SIGN OF ANOTHER CABINET SPLIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, Mar. 7.

Major Silburn has withdrawn his motion that South Africa should make an annual contribution to the Imperial Navy.

The Assembly agreed without division.

The debate on General Botha's amendment, requesting the Government to ascertain what provision should be made towards naval defence, aroused considerable feeling.

A noteworthy feature of the debate was the inconsistency of the speech of Mr. Sauer, the Minister for Railways, with that of General Botha. Mr. Sauer emphasised the necessity for spontaneity of contribution, but feared that the movement was not entirely spontaneous in different parts of the Empire. He felt that something must be done to protect trade routes, but urged the greatest deliberation. He mentioned that the contributions, which South Africa had already made to the Navy had made special calls on her exchequer.

General Hertzog maintained that the defence of South Africa was first essential. He questioned whether the country would be able to make a substantial gift to Navy. He vehemently protested against the suggestion that the Prime Minister should go to England to discuss the question.

Another Minister, Mr. Malan, made a striking defence of the amendment, and warmly contested the idea of dictation from England.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

"TIMES" BELIEVES HITCH MAY BE REMOVED.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The *Times*, discussing the hitch in the Chinese loan negotiations, does not doubt that the misunderstanding can be adjusted. This journal proposes that the control exercised by the Powers should not be allowed to extend to political objects, or involve undue meddling with internal administration.

It does not believe that Yuan-shih-kai intends using the loan for aggressive purposes, and says that the slightest indication that the loan would be used, for example, to assist the Chinese, still hovering on the eastern borderland of Tibet, would instantly close British pockets. The paper thinks that, until proof is shown to the contrary, it is reasonable to assume that China deserves the help asked.

The *Times* attaches importance to the comparative tranquility in China during the past twelve months and prosperity of her trade. Yuan-shih-kai has furnished a solid answer to his critics by continuing to hold his ground in face of the most doleful prophecies.

GERMAN NAVAL DISASTER.

CIRCUMSTANCES THAT LED TO THE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

An official statement says that the collision between the "S178" and the "Yorck" took place when both vessels were seeking an anchorage. Both were showing lights. The accident was due to a storm, in which the torpedo-boat was not completely under control.

L. C. C. ELECTIONS.

MAJORITY FOR MUNICIPAL REFORMERS.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The London County Council elections have resulted in a majority for the present Conservative or so-called Municipal Reform Party who have 67 seats and Progressives 51 the former gaining seven seats. The election excited little interest.

SYDNEY GAS STRIKE.

SYDNEY, Mar. 6.

The Premier has invited the gas masters and men to a conference to arrange an amicable agreement, and so end the strike.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The death is announced of Inspector-General George Saunders, a nonagenarian, who served in the Crimea, South Africa, China and Japan.

[Dr. George Saunders was Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, President of the Medical Missionary Association, and consulting surgeon at the Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. He was born at Cork in 1823.]

PERSEUS' LOST BOAT

"CERTAIN RUMOURS" SENT TO ENGLAND.

SIGNS THAT THE BOAT WAS NOT WRECKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to Lord Charles Beresford, Dr. Macnamara said that a further telegram from the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron mentions certain rumours in connection with the fate of the men of the "Perseus," but gives no definite information.

All the adjacent islands and coasts of the Gulf, said Dr Macnamara, had been thoroughly searched, but no trace of the boat had been found, though it was practically certain that if the boat had been wrecked at Sheik-Shuaib, wreckage would have been found. He added that further enquries were being made.

(Mail messages relating to the loss of this boat are published on page 17.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUSINESS IN REGARD TO BILLS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The House of Commons re-assembled to-day.

Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had decided to agree to the omission of the clause from the Railway Bill limiting the action of the Bill to five years.

Mr. McKinnon Wood announced that the Scottish Temperance Bill would be dropped, in view of the Lords' amendments.

The House rejected the Lords amendment to the Trades Union Bill preventing Unions from running newspapers for political purposes without taking a ballot of members.

At question time in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McKenna stated that 55 Suffragettes had been imprisoned since Jan. 1st; 42 had been released on the expiration of their sentences or on payment of fines; three had been forcibly fed, and seven had been released as suffering from heart disease or serious illness.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY.

MR. BRYAN WILL NOT CREATE ARMAMENT BURDEN.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.

In response to a request for an outline of his foreign policy, Mr. Bryan quoted his speech at Indianopolis in 1900, in which he pictured the ideal republic standing erect, while the empires around were groaning under their armaments. He agreed with President Woodrow Wilson in favouring peace through international arbitration.

President Woodrow Wilson has accepted the honorary presidency of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY.

ROYALTY ATTENDS "TE DEUM" ON PRINCIPAL DAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 6.

To-day was the principal day of the Romanoff celebrations and was favoured with bright sunshine.

Amid salutes, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of dense crowds, the Tsar and Tsaritsa, escorted by troops, drove through gaily-decorated streets to attend a "Te Deum" at the Cathedral.

The Tsarevitch was carried by a cossack into the Cathedral, where he sat and stood, but did not kneel. After the ceremony he stood.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa were given an ovation as they drove back to the Winter Palace, and the National Anthem was heard everywhere. The streets were thronged with picturesque holiday-makers, including many peasants in sheep-skins.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 7.

The Romanoff Tercentenary is being celebrated throughout the Empire. No disorders are reported anywhere.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

JUBILEE OF HER ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will today present to Queen Alexandra an address on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of her arrival in England.

The ceremony will be private by Queen Alexandra's wish.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has announced that two hundred towns have already agreed to hold a floral fete on June 25th, in honour of Queen Alexandra.

The proceeds from the sale of roses will be devoted to charities.

FIRE ON THE "TURAKINA."

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The fire on the liner "Turakina" has been extinguished by flooding.

THE WAR.

DECISIVE BATTLE AT JANINA.

QUARREL BETWEEN BULGAR AND GREEK TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, Mar. 6.

The victory at Janina followed on two days' fighting, in which the Greeks adopted a new plan. They withdrew their left wing, and opened a terrific bombardment of thirty thousand shells against Bizani, silencing the enemy. Meanwhile, troops had rapidly advanced again on the left. The bombardment continued vigorously until yesterday morning, when the infantry stormed Bizani with indescribable suddenness and gallantry, routing the Turks. The Greeks then pressed on to Janina, taking prisoners and guns, the Turkish panic being complete.

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS.

LONDN, Mar. 7.

The capture of Janina is of great political as well as military significance as it has always been regarded as impregnable. It gives the Greeks the key to Epirus, and cannot fail to have considerable influence on the ultimate settlement between Greece and Bulgaria.

ATHENS, Mar. 7.

The Greek Chamber devoted the whole of yesterday to jubilation over the victory at Janina, which is the first fortified town taken by the Allies during the war. The Crown Prince's telegrams, which were read, stated that the whole of the Turkish garrison in Epirus, numbering 35,000 was included in the surrender.

The deputies afterwards walked to the Cathedral, where the "Te Deum" was sung. The streets were thronged and in the evening were illuminated.

FIGHT BETWEEN BULGARS AND GREEKS.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

A message from Salonika to the Times states that relations between the Bulgarians and the Greeks are becoming very strained and that a regular battle occurred recently between the troops, a number being injured.

A message adds that the situation in the Salonika district is fast becoming impossible.

CANADIAN NAVY BILL.

OTTAVA, Mar. 6.

The Dominion House of Commons is still discussing the Navy Bill. The Opposition are talking uninterruptedly against time. Meanwhile, it has been intimated that the Government will allow the present tactics to be followed till the end of the week, when the Government may resort to a closure.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 7.

During the week ending the 1st March the plague mortality for all India totalled 8,942 against 10,538 cases.

The Provincial figures were:—Delhi (rural) 10 deaths, Bombay 339, Madras 143, Bengal 24, Behar 2,709, United Provinces 4,885, the Punjab 415, Burma 137, Central Provinces 29, Mysore 86, Hyderabad 54, Rajputana 110, and Kashmir 11.

The figures for Behar are for two weeks.

DATIA STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

The Hon. Mr. O Dwyer, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, visited the Datia State at the end of last month. While there, he laid the foundation-stone of the new Secretariat and Court buildings. He performed the opening ceremony of the Lady O'Dwyer's Girls' School, and was present at the review of the States troops.

LADY CARMICHAEL'S FALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

Her Excellency Lady Carmichael met with an accident this morning. She was out paperchasing, when her horse suddenly reared up, dipped in the mud and rolled backwards, throwing Lady Carmichael, who fortunately escaped with a shaking, no bones being broken.

BURMA-CHINESE RAILWAY.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

The *Pioneer* understands that both the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce have decided to use their influence in the direction of inducing the Secretary of State for India to push ahead with the construction of the long talked of Burma-Chinese Railway.

DURBAR AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

H. E. the Governor held a durbar this evening when an investiture of the Order of the Indian Empire and other honours took place. Altogether thirty gentlemen received decorations.

FRENCH ARMY.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED.

URGENT REASONS FOR THE MEASURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Mar. 6.

The Three Years' Service Bill was introduced in the Chamber to-day. The speech of the Minister of War was noisily interrupted by the Extreme Left, who caused much confusion, the President vainly trying to restore order. The Bill was subsequently referred to a Committee.

The additional provisions of eleven years with the active reserve, and fourteen with the territorial reserves, mean a permanent increase of 160,000 in the peace footing.

PARIS, Mar. 6.

The preamble to the Three Years' Service Bill emphasises that in view of the measures taken by foreign nations, the time has come when France must adopt her military organisation to unforeseen obligations. The decline of the birth-rate has obliged the nation to ensure its security and to prepare to meet the elemental requirements of modern warfare. The three years' system only means solving the problem of preventing the further weakening of the peace effectives. The only exemption will be for soldiers belonging to families of five or six children, who will be accorded reductions ranging from six to twelve months. The preamble delcares that the effort demanded of the country cannot be delayed. The Government is convinced that it is working for the security of France and the peace of the world, which is closely bound up with the balance of the diplomatic and military power of the great nations. France only wishes to live strong and free, and to be the mistress of her destiny.

SOCIALIST INFLUENCE.

PARIS, Mar. 7.

The Army Committee of the Chamber, influenced chiefly by the Socialists, Messrs. Jaures and Augagneur, have disregarded the express wish of the War Minister and of their own Chairman, that they should first examine the Three Years' Service Bill, and have decided to discuss the Bill for extraordinary credits of five hundred million francs.

[Four or five generals publish opinions on this question and the Count de Mun contributes another cogent article to the "Echo de Paris." writes that it is a simple and undeniable fact, patent to every observer that the national defence is not assured, for the main reason of the insufficient numerical strength of the army. This conviction has now penetrated to everybody's mind. The situation as he sees it is that Germany this year possesses an active army of 650,000 men, which last year's programme only contemplated having in 1915. France, with her two years' service, and deducting the African troops, can only oppose 450 000. In face of the meagre birth-rate there is only one remedy, namely, a return to the three years' military service.

In a preceding article the Count de Mun says that he contented himself with demanding longer service for the cavalry, because he was uncertain of the Government's intentions. Now, however, that the question has been raised, the Council of Ministers can only have one answer for to shirk it would be to confess a fear of the electors and to oppose electoral interest to the welfare of the country. He beseeches the Government to have the courage boldly to farther a Bill for re-establishing triennial service, and he goes so far as to say that it must be made retroactive for the class that would be liberated during the present year, because the danger is at the gates. General Bazaine Hayet says that France is not lacking in men, as she has four and a-half millions capable of bearing arms. Three years' service for all would give 200,000 more soldiers, which would make a total of 600,000 which he considers sufficient for an 800,000 enemy. General Pedoya, who, like Bazaine Hayet, originally voted for the two years' system, which has proved almost the ruin of the French military strength, compares the growth of other armies, and declares that the change in the situation makes it absolutely imperative to increase the effectives. The only discordant note comes from the Socialists, who have resolved to publish a manifesto against extra military credits or the re-establishment of the three years' system. As, however, they combine this with a protest against having any permanent army at all, it can scarcely produce much effect.]

BANK OF BURMA.

SHARES OF VALUABLE OIL-BORING CONCERNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 7.

The Bank of Burma case was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury, it being the fifteenth day of the trial. Mr. P. G. Tennas, late of Messrs. Macropolo and Co., was examined by Mr. Rutledge for the prosecution, as to his account with the Bank in 1912 and for seven years previously. He had deposited certain shares as security in 1909, of the Rangoon Refinery Co. He had bought shares for Rs 1,500 of his own money and Rs 3,500 advanced by the Bank. Prior to that he had borrowed Rs. 5,000 from the Bank and repaid it.

FORGERY IN RANGOON.

CHINAMAN ARRESTED FOR IT IN BATAVIA.

RANGOON, Mar. 7.

Some time ago a number of forged tenrupee currency-notes were in circulation in Rangoon, and the police have been investigating the matter, with the result that a Chinaman has been arrested at Batavia on a charge of having several forged tenrupee notes of the Government of India, 134 counterfeit coins, and instruments used for counterfeiting, in his possession.

Five of these notes, sent to the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, are identical with the series seized here.

MAILS & KARACHI.

DISCUSSION AT SOCIETY OF ARTS.

PROSPERITY UNLIKELY TO RIVAL BOMBAY'S.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Lecturing before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts, on Karachi, Mr Forest Brunton, formerly Chief Engineer to the Municipality, said that the demand for the transfer of the English mails there, now that Delhi was the capital, was in many respects reasonable, but there would be little saving of time unless Karachi were connected with Delhi by a direct railway, the greater part of which would traverse a desert, where water was scarce.

He did not believe that the transfer of the capital would have any immediate or extraordinary effect on the prosperity of Karachi. Even the Trans-Persian Railway, if built, would merely bring passing visitors. Karachi was very isolated and had no industries and few attractions; consequently its prosperity depended solely upon its prosperity as a port. Karachi would continue to advance, but neither town nor harbour would ever rival Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF SIND.

Sir Evans James, who presided, pointed out that irrigation was making Sind blossom like the rose. He thought that Mr. Brunton had unduly belittled the environment of Karachi. He concurred in the arguments against suggestions to group Sind with the Punjab, Sind had never had reason to complain of the treatment of the Bombay Government within the limits of its resources.

Col. Yate thought that any constitutional change should be in the direction of raising Sind to autonomy under a Chief Commissioner.

Sir Bradford Leslie urged the importance of providing a direct line between Karachi and Delhi.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

SEPOYS CHARGED BY BENGAL POLICEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

The Deputy Magistrate of Barrackpore is engaged in hearing a case in which four constables charged four Punjabi soldiers with assault.

The complainants alleged that on the 8th January, while they were regulating traffic at Palpur, as the Governor's motor-car was to pass that way that morning, the accused came there with four wagons loaded with ammunition. The constables asked the soldiers to leave the main road, which they refused to do. An altercation ensued which resulted in the soldiers assaulting the constables.

The case was adjourned.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

VILLAGERS OPPOSE YOUTHFUL DESPERADOES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

A report of two more dacoities in Eastern Bengal has reached Calcutta.

In the first case two dozen young men of respectable appearance, armed with guns and swords, attacked the house of a wealthy Hindu, of the village of Majertak in Faridpur District. The villagers opposed the dacoits, who left the place without taking anything.

In the second case a gang of professional dacoits looted the house of one Chuttu Sardar, of the village of Bholanathpur in Barisal. After torturing the inmates, they decamped with property valued at Rs. 2,000.

YELLOW FEVER.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD Mar. 6.

The Government of India are now considering the report on yellow fever submitted by Major James, I.M.S., who has returned from Panama.

It will shortly be decided what precautionary measures are necessary to prevent the importation of the disease into this country after the opening of the Panama Canal.

ANOTHER SIMLA QUAKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 7.

Rain was nearly general in Assam and Upper Burma, the chief amount being, Maymyo 1 1-2 inches, Lashio 3·4, Mandalay, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Cauhati and Japaliguri a half. A new depression is affecting Persia, but for the present only a few local showers are likely in India.

Forecast—Dry weather.

Earthquake report—A shock of earth quake of considerable intensity was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 16 hours 34 minutes yesterday. The origin was probably the same as that of yesterday's shock, about three hundred miles away. Previously two slight shocks had been recorded at 11-23 and 11-26, but whether these were connected with the larger shock cannot be determined.

NELLORE RIOT.

HINDU PROCESSION STONED FROM MOSQUE.

POLICE OBLIGED TO FIRE ON CROWD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—Kovour, in the Nellore District, is the headquarters of Kovour Taluq. It has a population of about 7,000, of whom about 500 are Mahomedans. The Mahomedan community is comparatively of recent growth and its mosque also is of recent origin.

For some time after the mosque had been built, the Hindus went past the place in religious processions with drum and music, and this was a grievance of the Mahomedans, who, it is stated, represented it to the Collector and District Magistrate, Mr. Khadir Navaz Khan Saheb, and that gentleman unofficially asked the Taluq Magistrate to persuade the Hindus to stop the procession through the mosque street on a certain Mahomedan festival day, for once, to please the Mahomedans. This was done, and ever since the Mahomedans have claimed a diversion of the procession from passing the mosque as a matter of right.

The Hindus went to the civil court, and the district magistrate of Nellore in 1910 decided in their favour, allowing their relgious processions to go past the mosque except at prayer hours. The civil court order did not satisfy the Mahomedans, but the Hindus wanted to have the order enforced and, accordingly, applied to the district magistrate for Government help. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyenagar, Divisional Officer and Deputy Magistrate, under the instructions of the District Magistrate, managed to enforce the order in December 1912, on the occasion of *Mukkota Mekadasi*, and in conducting in person several processions smoothly till 19th February last, when an unfortunate riot took place, resulting in two deaths and injuries to several persons.

The occasion of the riot was the Hindu festival *Ravanaswia Seva*, which began on the 11th February and during which procession with music and torchlights were of daily occurrence. On the night of the 18th February about 300 Mahomedans collected in the the mosque for a watch-night service. In front of the mosque at the gate there was a police guard of eight constables and two sub-inspectors with six carbines. About 2 a. m. on the 19th February the Hindu procession passed the mosque, the Taluq Magistrate following it. The number of people forming the procession was over 21,000.

When the van of the procession with the car of the idol had passed the mosque by fifty yards stones began to be thrown from the mosque, the gate of which had been closed and locked by the police. At the rear of the the procession which was close to the mosque the stones fell into the crowd thickly, and several were hit by them. Shouting and crying ensued, and the people in front threw down the idol they were carrying and rushed back to the mosque, headed by Gangapenta Venkata Narain Raddi and Bulla Balarama Raddi. The Taluq Magistrate tried his utmost to prevent the collision between the Hindus, who were rushing towards the mosque in thousands and the Mahomedans, who were attempting to force the gate and pelting the Hindus with stones, heaped in the compound, with increased violence. But when persuasion failed he threatened to fire on the Hindus. In answer he was assaulted and beaten. He then gave orders to the police to fire. Thereupon three carbines opened fire on the Hindus, while the remaining three were directed at the Mahomedans. Three persons were shot among the Hindus; two were killed on the spot, and one woman was seriously wounded. This had the effect of dispersing the crowd and clearing the street.

The District Police Superintendent and District Magistrate were immediately communicated with by telegraph, and Sub-Inspector Narain Iyer, who was taking the message to the Telegraph Office, was waylaid and beaten, but he escaped and had the message despatched. The District Superintendent of Police was then away on tour from head-quarters. The District Magistrate at once despatched the Deputy Superintendent with fifty men of the Reserve Police, following them on a cycle and directed an investigation with promptitude. It is remarkable that all the officers, who did good work in the unpleasant affair, are Brahmins and Southerners.

Fifty-six Hindus and thirty Mahomedans have been arrested and released on bail. The accused have been charged for offences under secs. 145, 147, 151, 152, 352 and 322 of the Indian Penal Code and the case is posted for hearing in the court of the Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Nellore.

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

A serious riot is reported from Nellore district, and it is alleged that some officials are implicated.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

It has been more or less definitely settled that the All India Sanitary Conference shall be an annual gathering.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

PURCHASE AND COINAGE OF SILVER.

REPLY TO SIR CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 7.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. The Hon. Sir. G Fleetwood Wilson presided. There was a large attendance of members and the visitors' galleries were fairly full.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan, replying to Sir Charles Armstrong's question regarding the purchase and coinage of silver, said:—

"(a) The quantity and cost of silver purchased for coinage during the year ending the 31st December last were as follows:—Quantity 13,64,05,000 tolas, or 51,152,000 ounces of silver, of Indian standard, valued £6,061,100. Of this 1,10,00,000 tolas or 4,125,000 ounces of silver, valued at £500,000, was in transit on the 31st December 1912, and an equal quantity valued at the same price was received in India towards the close of the year, and was taken up for coinage in January.

"(b) The quantity of silver taken up for Comiog during the year was, therefore, 11,44,05,000 tolas value £5,061,100, or ten crores of rupees, were coined and issued from the Mints, and the balance of 1,44,05,000 tolas was in the process of coinage on the 31st December.

"(c) The profit on the above coinage amounted approximately to 3,51 lakhs of rupees.

"(d) Three hundred and ten lakhs of rupees, the amount required to bring the silver portion of the Gold Standard Reserve to the standard figure of 6 crores, has been paid to the reserve in silver and the balance of profits in gold.

"(e) and (f). The money required for the purchase of silver was provided from the cash balances of the Secretary of State for India, into which the proceeds of Council bills are paid. No sales can be ear marked as for this purpose."

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

The agenda for the committee stage of the Budget was issued last night. The discussion will take place on 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th, March.

Sir Reginald Craddock will present the Select Committee's report on the Conspiracy Bill on the 11th, the following are the resolution:—

Nawab Saiyid Muhammad will move:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-Genenral in Council that the provincial settlement with the Government of Madras be revised so as to increase the provincial share of the Excise revenue from one-half to three-fourth."

Mr Sri Ram will move:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the additional assignment for recurring expenditure on education for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh announced in the Financial Statement, be raised by Rs. 12,00,000 a year."

Mr. Das will move:—"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council that the amount allotted to Bihar and Orissa under the head of non-recurring grants for education, sanitation, and other beneficial purposes be increased by five lakhs of rupees."

He will also move:—"That this Council recommend to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council that the amount alloted to Bihar and Orissa in the distribution of the recurring grants for the promotion of education and the improvement of sanitation be increased by five lakhs of rupee."

Mr. Fazulbhoy Curtimbhoy will move:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the grant of 85 lakhs proposed to be distributed to the major provinces, for recurring expenditure on education and sanitation in the budget, be increased by an additional sum of Rs. 15 lakhs from the Imperial Revenue, which should be specially allotted for the development of technical education."

Maharaja Ranajit Sinha will move;—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that an additional grant of 20 lakhs be given for sanitation in Bengal."

Mr. Das will move:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that necessary measures be taken to find out a suitable place between the present port of Chandbali and the vicinity of Short's Island, which may, with necessary improvements, be used as a port by sea-going vessels, and that the new port be connected with the Bhadruk station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway by a new railway line." He will also move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that necessary measures be adopted for the construction of a new railway line to improve the communication between Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Patna, the capital of the new province of Bihar and Orissa.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Rayaningar will move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that, with a view to popularising the knowledge of scientific agriculture in the country, at least one scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 1,200, out of the recurring annual grants for education, be created for each province, tenable by sons of landholders who have decent home farms of their own for training in the Imperial Agricultural Institute at Pusa.

He will also move:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that advisory boards

composed of non-official local gentlemen, nominated by the revenue head of the district, be formed to help the Official Assessors in the work of assessment under the Income Tax Act."

RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS.

Mr. Ghaznavi will move:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that, in the matter of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881, the principle should be recognised, namely that the most important days of the religions of the principal communities should be included in the general list of public holidays, of every province or presidency throughout India and Burma."

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis will move:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the correspondence relating to the appointment of the Royal Commission to enquire into the India Office finances, announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 13th February, that has passed between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India, be published and placed on the table of the Council."

EDUCATION IN BEHAR.

Mr. M. S. Das moved his resolution for a non-recurring grant of five lakhs for education and sanitation in Behar and Orissa, and proceeded to congratulate the Finance Member, when he was called to order. Proceeding, the speaker said that the memorable despatch of the 25th August created the baby province of Behar and those who had signed that despatch were the fathers of the baby (loud laughter). He urged the necessity of an additional grant for sanitation, which he said was a great need of his province. He mentioned the great influx to Puri at the time of pilgrimage and said sanitary improvements were necessary in that town. He cited the cases of Gaya, which was also a place of pilgrimage.

Mr. Kammil Huda supported the resolution.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying, recognised the claims of the "baby" province and pointed out that the educational grants had not been spent As regards the sanitation of Puri and Gaya, Major Robertson, I. M. S., President of the Sanitary Committee, would shortly go to those two places to see what practical schemes were possible. The committee would visit those places next July. He regretted he could not see his way to recommend the grant.

The resolution was lost.

GRANT FOR THE U. P.

The Hon. Rai Sriram Bahadur, in moving the resolution for the additional assignment of twelve lakhs for education in the United Provinces, alluded to the King Emperor's speech in reply to the deputation of India. They were deeply grateful to his Majesty, and the United Provinces had special reasons to be grateful to the Imperial Government. He must, at the same time, say that the sum allotted to the United Provinces for education was not enough. The population of the Provinces too were growing, and now numbered 47 millions, and the people were wideawake to the growth and hence there was greater need for education. He would ask an additional assignment to be divided as follows: Grant for collegiate schools, Rs. 70,000; secondary education, Rs. 1,50,000; aided high schools, Rs. 1,00,000; establishment of the training college for teachers, Rs. 25,000 a year; primary education Rs. 5,00,000; establishment of normal schools, Rs. 45,000; female education, Rs. 30,000; European education, Rs. 1,00,000; and the inspecting staff Rs. 18,000. The speaker elaborately dwelt on each of those heads, and urged the Government not to stint in the moment of need.

The same member proceeded to refer to the non recurring grants, when the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler rose to a point of order.

Continuing, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur urged the importance of the additional grant, and appealed to the Council to accept the resolution in the name of his Provinces.

The Hon. Raja Kusalpal Sing, in supporting, urged for a fresh grant, as various branches of education in the United Provinces needed more money. He emphasised the need of primary education.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya followed Raja Kushal Pal, and alluded to the recent speech of Sir James Meston, saying that he would examine the provincial settlement and then go up to the Government. He also referred to the last speech of Sir John Hewett regarding the financial injustice to his Provinces. The speaker thought that his Provinces were entitled to 82 lakhs and characterised Rai Sri Ram's demand for 12 lakhs as extremely moderate. He strongly supported the resolution.

SOURCE OF THE MONEY.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler in reply said that he would not take up the time of the Council as his reply would be a simple one. None of the speakers had suggested where the money was to come from. He suggested that the money should come from the Local Government. Continuing, Sir Harcourt Butler said the United Provinces must feel that their Provinces had been fairly treated. A further consideration which struck the Government of India was that the grants already given had not been spent. He regretted that the Government of India was not in a position to increase the grant.

The motion was negatived.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITIES.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon. Mr. Vijtaraghavachariar's question regarding the reorganisation of the Presidency and Rangoon Municipalities said:—The Goverment of India have received the opinions of Local Governments with regard to the proposals of the Decentralization Commission which concern Presidency towns and Rangoon, and the Secretary of State has been addressed on the subject. They are unable to lay on the table the correspondence referred to.

THE O. & R. RAILWAY.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon. Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur's question regarding the future management of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, said that the Government of India were in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject, and decision had not yet been arrived at. It was understood that a strong feeling did not exist in Calcutta, that, in the interests of Calcutta, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway should be merged in the East Indian Railway system. He would add that there was an equally strong feeling in Bombay and Karachi that such mergence should not be permitted, on the ground that it would give to the East Indian Railway the power of diverting to Calcutta certain traffic originating on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which at present went to Bombay and Karachi.

Mr. Gillan invited the Council to proceed with the first stage of the Budget.

PROVINCIAL SHARE OF EXCISE.

Nawab Sayid Mahomed then moved his resolution for increasing the provincial share of the Excise revenue of Madras from half to three-fourths; the speaker contended that in the last Financial Settlement, Madras had not been fairly treated, and pointed out that owing to lack of resources the provincial Government was unable to meet the demands of education. He also said that all other Local Governments, Madras excepting, had had their resources increased. He then dwelt upon the enormous growth of the Excise revenue. and urged that the provincial share should be increased from one-half to three-fourths.

Mr. Gillan replied:—

INCREASE OF LAND REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan said that they missed from the agenda this year the resolution which, with patriotic persistence, the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, had urged in previous years in favour of increasing the head of Land Revenue. The Revenue had changed. It has gone from Land Revenue to Excise, from the United Provinces to Madras. He had listened with even more astonishment to the gloomy picture which the hon. member had drawn of the finances of Madras. The view always taken in the Finance department was that Madras was very well contented with the ample revenues which it enjoyed, and that view was, he thought, justified by the latest figures.

It was anticipated that on the 31st of March, Madras would have a balance of 214 crores, and even excluding from the money that it held from the Imperial grants, which were remarked for provincial purposes it still would have 39 lakhs. Further, the next year's budget shows that its ordinary revenue would exceed its recurring expenditure by 39 lakhs.

In order to determine on any "a priori" grounds, the shares of revenues to be given to the provinces, they began and it was really the only possible method, on the expenditure side. They considered what a province ought to spend and fixed a standard of expenditure and they made over to the province either by dividing certain heads of revenue or by making fixed assignments sufficient revenues to cover the expenditure Each settlements was consolidated, and it was really of very little relevance to enquire in what particular proportions the different heads of revenue were distributed in the different provinces. The requirements of the settlement were few. First that the revenue made over to the province should be sufficient to cover the charges with which it started on its new settlement (that much might be taken for granted) secondly, that its revenue should be elastic, so that should cover the inevitable growth in expenditure. For this reason there were two things from the provincial point of view which are important. First, that the fixed assignment should be of a small amount, and, secondly, that there should be a healthy growth in the divided heads of revenue.

From this point of view what was the position in Madras? The revenue of next year according to the Budget was 740 lakhs, and the fixed assignment from the Imperial exchequer only 15 lakhs, barely 2 per cent. of the total.

One could not but sympathise with the sentiment which had moved the hon. member to put forward the resolution, admire the boldness of his attack in the circumstances on the Imperial exchequer. For the share of excise which he was anxious to obtain, was a matter of 60 or 70 lakhs, Madras has a margin of 39 lakhs, so that he would like to have a recurring margin of something over a crore. It was not possible in those circumstances for Government to accept the resolution.

The resolution was negatived.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, in moving that the grants made to the local Governments should be increased by such allotments as the Government of India might think fit with a view to carry out the experiment of separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice, in the areas to be selected by the local Government, with the approval of the Government of India, said that the experiment was to be a tentative measure, which was to be incorporated into the regular administrative machinery until it had been tried and found successful. If it was attended with results very opposite of what were anticipated, it would have to be abandoned. In the second place the experiment was not to be tried all over the country, or even in all regulated provinces, but in the areas to be selected by the Government of India. Thus, what the regulation sought to do was to secure the acceptance of the principle in a definite form, leaving its application to such parts of the country as the Government might, in its wisdom, decide upon.

Mr. Banerjea, continuing, said that the resolution was fenced round by such conditions as might allay fears and anxieties of the most cautious of administrators. He did not lay aside his strong personal convictions on the subject, and the unspeakable good which the measure would confer upon those who sought protection of the Courts of Justice. He felt he had no right to thrust his convictions upon a great Government, weighted with a sense of its own responsibility and anxious to proceed forward with caution and circumspection.

Mr. Banerjea, next, dealing with the question of cost, referred to the scheme of the late Romesh Chander Dutt, which he urged for the acceptance of the Government.

SUPPORT FOR THE PRINCIPLE.

In support of the principle underlying the motion, he quoted a large mass of official opinions expressed by Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Frederic Halliday, Lord Cross, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Harvey Adamson, and Sir William Duke. He dwelt at length with pronouncements of Sir Harvey Adamson on the subject of complete separation, and said that the Government of India was pleased to carry out the long-delayed reform. Continuing, the speaker referred to the objection of prestige which, he showed, was in theory indefensible, and generally led to many acts of injustice. Such prestige was no aid to Government, but was a source of weakness and embarassment Mr. Banerjea said that the fetish of prestige had been discarded long ago by the Government of India, and quoted the views of Sir Harvey Adamson and Mr. Montagu, the Under-Secretary of state for India.

Dealing with the question of cost, the hon. member again quoted the opinion of of Sir Harvey Adamson, who said "Experiment." He said that if the scheme of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt be accepted, the difficult problem of cost would be wasily solved. In conclusion, Mr. Banerjea invoked the Government of India to redeem their pledge and remove the long-felt grievance of millions of peoples of India

The Hon. the Maharaja of Casimbazar and the Hon. Raja Kushal Pal Singh, representing the landholding class, supported the resolution.

The Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur also supported the motion, and urged that the question of prestige need not be raised, as heads of provinces and divisional Commissioners had no magisterial powers. He held that the district officer, if he had larger time at his disposal, would mix with the people, which would be beneficial to the State.

The Hon. the Maharaja of Nashipur followed and supported the motion, and said that from his personal experience he knew that the magistrates were more inclined to the police than the judiciary.

The Hon. Mr. Sita Nath Roy thought no greater blessings could be conferred upon India than the reform of the separation of the executive and the judicial functions.

Sir Reginald Craddock observed that the resolution was purely of a Financial nature and the question of principle did not arise. He thought the resolution was extremely vague in character as it did not give details of the cost of the scheme and places of experiment. It therefore could not be accepted. He informed the Council that the subject was still under correspondence with the Secretary of State, and urged the members to reject the resolution.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in supporting Mr. Banerjea's resolution said that the reply of Sir Reginald Craddock amounted to the fact that the matter was still under consideration. He invited the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to discuss a practical scheme. All that they sought was to press the matter on the attention of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi, in supporting, said it would be a move in the right direction to make an experiment as suggested.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy moved his resolution that the education and sanitation grant of 85 lakhs be increased by 15 lakhs for technical education. The speaker held that state technical scholarship now in existence should be given in larger numbers, so as to enable young Indians of education and capacity to avail themselves of them. The hackneyed argument, that education in foreign countries removed students from the environment of local conditions, had even less application to the industrial than to any other branch of studies, because the environment sought to be created in that respect in India was essentially Western.

The country was awakening to a realisation of the fact that regeneration is largely dependent on its economic and industrial advancemant. In Bombay a large scheme had been formulated for developing the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute into a Central Teohnological Institute, controlling and guiding the technical schools in the districts. If the public and the local Governments were assured by the allocation of a definite annual amount in the Imperial Budget of the support of the Government of India, the speaker was sure that a powerful impetus would be given to their already strong interest in technical education.

SYMPATHY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, in replying to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, expressed the sympathy of the Government of India with technical education. There was no intention to discontinue the technical scholarships, but the question was how best to use them. If any member would bring forward a practical scheme he would be very pleased to discuss it with him, but at the same time he would not lose sight of the extreme difficulties which lay in the way.

The resolution was negatived.

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh moved the resolution for an additional grant of Rs. 20 lakhs for sanitation in Bengal. He said that while the education grant was 2 1-2 crores, that for sanitation was only 1 1-2 crores. He dwelt upon the unhealthy state of Bengal.

The resolution was negatived.

The Hon. Mr. S. Das then moved his resolution for recurring grants of five lakhs He compared the condition of Bihar with that of Bengal, and said he could give a long list of injustices done to Bihar when Bihar and Orissa belonged to Bengal. As regards education, the injustice was greater.

Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler pointed out that Bihar had already received a liberal share of the Imperial grant.

The resolution was negatived,

The Hon. Mr. Vijaya Raghava Chariar supported the resolution.

He urged the appointment of a good representative committee to go into the whole question.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, in supporting said. He would ask Mr. Bannerjea to press for a division so as to convince the Government how strongly the country felt on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoi in support, said that the Government would soon decide to accept the principle, and the opinions of the people were in favour of the reform.

The Hon. Mr. Wheeler, who followed, pointed out that the matter must be considered from a purely financial point of view, and no pronouncement on the merits of the actual question could be made to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Bannerjea, in summing up the debate, held that it was the duty of Government to formulate a scheme;—and their duty was clearly to formulate the principle. Mr. Bannerjea having called for a division, his resolution was rejected by 37 voting against 25 and 25 voting for it.

Mr. L. Kirke, assistant of the Burma Petroleum Co., formerly of the Rangoon Oil Co., was called to prove the condition of the territory leased by the Moola Oil Co., and the Irrawaddy Petroleum Co., both of whom had agreements to drill with the Rangoon Oil Co., and the B. B. Petroleum Co. At the present time the total output from both those territories was 150 to 200 barrels per diem; the companies paying the cost of the operations. The Moola Oil Co. and the Irrawaddy Petroleum Co., were not doing any work on their account.

In cross-examination by Mr. Giles, witness said he gathered that it would be the object of the prosecution in this case to prove that the holdings of these two companies were valueless. The companies had had the advantage of the use of the expert knowledge of Dr. Bleck and Mr. Beechy Thompson, who were both expert geologists. They had expected to find oil at 1,700 feet but struck it at 150.

Witness was further cross-examined at length. with a view to showing that at the present moment the two companies were valuable oil concerns.

The hearing was then adjourned to Monday next.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Gillan introduced the second stage of the debate on the Financial Statement, and said he had nothing to add to what appeared in the Financial Statement.

Sir Robert Carlyle introduced the revenue heads and foreshadowed a great future for forests, and referring to the paper pulp industry for which concessions had been granted. He spoke on the first forest college and announced proposals for appointment of the forest engineers. He also referred to situation in Ahmednagar. Dwelling upon the Public Works heads he expressed his gratification with the financial results. He then detailed irrigation grants and said an agricultural officer would be appointed to co-operate with the irrigation officer in distribution of water.

Sir Harcourt Butler introduced the education and sanitary grants

SERVICES COMMISSION.

REPORT OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEED FOR EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

The sitting of the Public Services Commission was continued yesterday at the Secretariat. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Abdur Rahim were absent and Sir Valentine Chirol left after 12-30.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani attended the Commission for the first time.

Sir Henry Procter was the first witness examined.

SIR HENRY PROCTER'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Henry E. E. Procter, in the course of his written statement said:—He thought the present system of recruitment by open competitive examinations in England for the Indian Civil Service was probably the most satisfactory one that could be obtained. It was true that under that system a certain number admitted to the Civil Service might not have those administrative qualities which were so requisite, still he did not think that any other system could attain better results. It might be thought that the combined system of competitive examinations and nomination would bring about better results but he did not think in practical working it would do so. He was not in favour of simultaneous examinations in India and in England. If such were held it would probably result in an increase of Indians in the service. He was not in favour of the proposal that the proportion of Indians in the Indian Civil Service should be at present increased, because he considered from the experience he has had in this country that as a body the Indians did not possess the administrative and governing qualities which the English had and which had made England what she is, and, in fact, which was the reason of their being in India at the present moment. There were of course, as he well knew from personal experince, some Indian gentlemen with those qualities but they were at present the exception and not the rule. Until their number had increased considerably he thought it necessary for the good of the country that it should be largely controlled by the English and for that reason it would be a mistake to increase at present the proportion of Indians in the Indian Civil Service.

He thought it was very desirable that the number of officers should be increased, as from the experience he had gained from contact with the Civil Service he was of opinion that most of them were over-worked and that might affect the efficiency of the Service. From his experience in this country he considered that if work was to be carried out satisfactorily the most important factor, was good European supervision and for that reason he was strongly in favour of strengthening the Indian Civil Service in order to increase its efficiency and prevent delays which must occur if officers were over-worked. He might say that he had the greatest respect and admiration for the way in which work was carried on by the officers of the Indian Civil Service whose devotion to duty was an example to all classes, but he thought that they would quite agree with him when he said that the efficiency of the Service would be increased if the number of the Civil Servants was more in proportion to the work to be done than it was at present. He was of opinion that administrative posts should be given on qualification and not on political reasons. He considered that Indians even did not demand anything not based on qualifications. Qualified Indians were increasing and the time would surely come when the Indian should be given greater employment in the administration of the country

As to the separation between the executive and judicial functions, he said the separation was not necessary at present, but it was more an abstract question But owing to the combination there lurked in the minds of the people a suspicion that justice was miscarried, and in some cases decisions of Judges misunderstood.

MR. RAGHUNATH DEEVAN.

Mr. Raghunath Venkaje Sabnis Deevan of Kolhapur in his written statement said:—The present system of recruitment by open competitive examination in England has been working well. In principle it is fairly satisfactory. The system is not equally suitable for the admission of Native of India other natural-born subjects of His Majesty as the Natives of India were at a disadvantage owing to the examination being held only in England. Though the present system of recruitment was not quite satisfactory, on the whole it seems to the best method that could be adopted under the circumstances. In the present Political, Social and Educational condition of the Indians, simultaneous examinations held in England and India with a view to recruitment of the Indian Civil Services from among candidates selected from the combined list, were not desirable. Because (1) for the present it was absolutely necessary to have a fixed minimum of Europeans in the Indian Civil Service which it might not be possible to maintain if selection went entirely by the results in the combined lists; (2) under the present highly disproportionate educational equipment of the different castes and communities in India it would not be possible to secure a fair distribution of posts among them. The system of simultaneous examination would result in intensifying the inequalities already existing in Indian society. The recruitment for the present should be by nomination, which should be as representative as possible, regard, of course, being had to efficiency.

With regard, he said, to separate method of recruitment for the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, for the present it was not necessary to have a separate method of recruitment for the Judicial Service. He would, however, recommend the appointment of select pleaders and barristers of not less than 10 years' standing to listed places in the Judicial service. That would be a supplementary method of recruitment from the Provincial Service. Besides importing the best legal acumen into the Judicial Service, the measure was likely to have a beneficial effect in other directions. The present age limits (22 to 24) should be retained, as they give the candidates sufficient time to get a better educational grounding. His opinion was the most suitable age at which junior civilians recruited in England should commence their official duties in India 25

No differentiation in the subjects for the open competitive examination in England desirable between candidates who are Natives of India and other candidates relating to the system of recruitment for Indian Civil Service posts which were not covered by your answers to the foregoing questions—he would only add that if it be decided to hold a simultaneous examination, for some years to come, at any rate, it should be a close examination open to backward classes only. That may tend to level up to some extent the highly uneven social organisation that was peculiar to India. He considered that candidates recruited for the Indian Civil Service by open competitive examination should undergo a period of probation before being admitted to the service.

Selection of members for the judicial service should be made without loss of time, i.e., within about 2 years of their joining the service. After selection, they should pass a rigorous test in law. Special facilities should be afforded to them to gain both practical and theoretical knowledge and the judicial service should be made more tempting by better prospects of promotion than in Revenue and other branches of executive service.

SOCIAL HISTORY.

If possible, the training of persons other than Natives of India should be so directed as to give them an intimate knowledge of the past social history and the peculiar traits and idiosyncrasies of the different communities in India. When selection was made from the Provincial Service of men of tried ability and merit no system of probation was necessary. If men were selected by the results of a simultaneous examination in India, it would be absolutely necessary that they should be under probation in England for a period of two years. There they should have opportunities of mixing freely with Europeans belonging to higher grades of society and studying their civic institutions.

It is desirable to take measures to secure adequate representation though not at the cost of efficiency. He thought colleges should be asked to give names of suitable candidates representing different communities.

Further he did not think that all classes and communities were duly represented in the Civil Service. The executive and judicial functions are separated in all civil and higher grades of criminal work. It is only in the magisterial criminal work that there is a combination of the two functions. It is not that it results in miscarriage of justice, though it may not be impossible to meet with isolated instances of injustice due to such combination. I think there were hardly two opinions on the abstract question of the justice and propriety of the separation of the executive and judicial functions. If funds are available, such separation was desirable. But if he were asked whether the available funds should be applied to such separation or to the extension of primary education or improvement in village sanitation, he would, without hesitation, give preference to the two latter.

In the course of his examination Mr. Sabnis strongly supported his statements in the written evidence. He said that more attention should be paid by Government in the selection of civilians to obtain those who have attained success at the university. Equal consideration should also be given to those of the Provincial Service. He was not in favour of proposing an increase in the number of civilians. A careful selection of candidates before their going through the competition was, in his opinion, advisable.

Dealing with the relation of the Civilians to the public, Mr. Sabnis, that European Civilians were generally more sympathetic and their actions appealed to the hearts of the masses, than that of their Indian confrers of course, Indian officials had some influence over the people and knew more of their social and communal life but generally the Europeans were more interested in the welfare of the people more solicitous for their material prosperity and generally showed a very sympathetic attitude, that they were greatly looked upon for everything by the people and were preferred to Indians—In the proper administration of the country British influence was greatly essential else the Masses would suffer and influential communities would dominate in this connection, he stated that the influence of Brahmins in the higher positions of administration was not welcomed generally by any Indian community.

A COLLECTOR'S VIEWS.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Collector of Karachi, in his written statement said that he did not accept the present system of recruitment as generally satisfactory in principle, he said:—No private firm recruits its employees by open competition. The business of the State is no less important and delicate, and requires the adoption of equal precautions against injury by undesirable recruits. Under the present system a proportion of the successful candidates are deficient in character, physical vigour and the power of command. He suggested (1) a system of nomination before admission to the examination; (2) a period of probation of three to five years in actual service in India.

If the assumption be admitted that the Indian Civil Service exists for the purpose of maintaining British ideals of administration the system is equally suitable and equally unsuitable.

Regarding the combination of the open competitive examination for the Home and Colonial Civil Services with that for the Indians Civil Service he said:—It is a convenient arrangement for candidates, and I am not aware of any disadvantage to India arising therefrom. The complaint heard in the press that best men are deterred from coming to India is based on the theory that the top men in the examination are the best—a theory which is opposed to all practical experince.

He recommended a system of combined nomination and examination. The headmaster of every important school (public or grammar) should be given a limited number of nomination. These nomination certificates should be further endorsed by the authorities of a college at an approved University, and the Civil Service Commissioners should be empowered to reject any nominations unfavourably endorsed at college. From the candidates so nominated selection to follow by competitive examination. After selection a period of probation in India. Indian candidates would receive their certificates from the High school or affiliated college which they had attended, and would also be required to attend an approved University in the United Kingdom. Regarding simultaneous examination he considerd that it would give rise to very grave evils. At first very few Indians would be successful. There would follow complaints of racial prejudice of the examiners; demands for Indians as examiners; surrender to political pressure; and the division of appointments between India and England. He was of opinion that the Indian Civil Service should be retained as the chief bond between the Indian administration and the British Government; and that for this purpose it was necessary that it should be recruited wholly in England.

With regard to filling a fixed proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service cadre by "Natives of India" recruited by means of a separate examinations in India or by means of separate examinations in each province or group of provinces in India he laid great stress on the necessity of the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service in England alone. Instead of admitting Natives of India to the Indian Civil Service by examination in India, he recommended that (1) the pay and status of the Provincial Civil Service be raised; an (2) a larger proportion of the superior posts held by the Indian Civil Service be thrown open to them.

RECRUITMENT.

He was of opinion that the Indian Civil Service should be recruited wholly in England. Indian aspirations for increased power and responsibility and emoluments could and should be met by an expansion of the conditions of the Provincial Service. Officers who worked through the grades of the Provincial Service should be selected for promotion to the posts of Collector and District Judge and other superior posts.

He considered it essential that public offices should not be the monopoly of certain communities—a result reasonably to be apprehended from pure competition held in India. He did not consider it necessary that all classes and communities should be represented; it would be impossible of achievement. He was opposed to any recruitment in India, but he considered that the examination in England should in all circumstances be open to Natives of India. Indians who passed the examination in England have thereby proved that they possess the qualities of courage, perseverance, and self-control; and should be able to maintain the standard of conduct required of the Indian Civil Service.

Further he saw no advantage in the direct appointment of young men to listed posts. The contrary policy should be pursued of building up the Provincial Service.

With regard to the age limit for open-competitive examination in England, he recommended the age of 22—24, and that candidates should have completed the University course. In the strenuous conditions which prevailed in India, men of comparatively mature judgment were required. Further, if the the system of nomination to the examination were adopted, it would be of great value to have the certificate of a headmaster endorsed by a college authority.

He regarded it as important that every man should be certain of acting as a Collector or a Judge or in analogous special appointments at the age of 32; and that the cadre should be regarded accordingly.

His opinion regarding the suitability of the recent recruits to the Indian Civil Service was that they were good, with some exceptions.

The most suitable age at which junior civilians should arrive in India is 24.

For the open competitive examination in England would be recommended no difference in age-limits between Natives of India and other natural born subjects of his Majesty. So far as he could judge the present age (22—24) should suit them best. It gave a man time to take a course at an English University after he had acquired a sufficient knowledge of English and experience to enable him to contend with the difficulties of life in a foreign country.

He regarded the principal of the present system under which "Natives of India" were recruited partly through the medium of an open competitive Examination in England and partly by special arrangement in India, in accordance either with the rules framed under the provisions of sec. 6 of the Government of India Act 1870 or with the provisions of the Indian Civil Service Act 1861 as satisfactory but he considered.

NO PROBATION IN ENGLAND.

His experience of the results of the existing system under which successful candidates in the open competitive examination were required to undergo a probationer's course of instruction in England was that at the present age of entry, the one year's course was harmful. It brought the officer out too late, and added little of value to his knowledge. It should be abolished under the present system of the open competitive examination, there should be no probation in England. If the age be reduced to 17, 18 or 19, there should be 2 years' probation at an University.

He considered it desirable that probationers should be required to spend their period of probation in England at an approved University if there be a probation. He also considered that probationers should receive allowances during their period of probation at the rate of £ 250 per annum He disapproved entirely of any recruitment in India for the Indian Civil Service. The present arrangements for the training of junior members of the Indian Civil Service after they have taken up their appointments in India was in present circumstances satisfactory.

He thought that in regard to the Judicial Branch, some such course as under should be adopted: (1) Service in Revenue Department for 4 years. (2) Furlough for one year with study leave for 6 months (counting as service), during which the preliminary examinations of the Bar expenses to be granted in addition to furlough pay. (3) Then 3 years's service as Assistant Judge with the civil jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge. (4) Furlough with special allowances for completing the course at the Bar. At 10 years' service an officer would then be fully qualified.

Regarding the existing system of promotion particularly as to the subjects of selection for higher appointments and of the compulsory retirement of inefficient officers, the advocated a period of probation in India of three years; and proportionate pensions after 15 and 20 years' service. So far as he was aware there were no grounds for a further differentiation between the functions of the officers of the executive and judicial branches of the I.C.S. in the Bombay Presidency than already existed. The term judicial functions was of course used in the limited sense of "Magisterial functions;" for except in one beck ward tract (Thar and Parkar in the ind Desert) no executive officer was a Civil Judge. In regard to the magistracy, I have never come across a case of an officer acting as a Migistrate in a matter in which he was concerned as an executive officer; and with the right of appeal for transfers of which liberal use was made by the people, there was no ground of apprehension of scandal arising. Further in this Presidency the executive and judicial branches were differentiated from an early stage: and Judges did not as in some provinces return to executive work. The main ground of criticism appeared to him to be in the combination in the District Magistrate of powers of control over the Police, and of supervision over the subordinate magistracy. It was necessary in his opinion that the District Magistrate should retain these powers for the safety and protection of the public. Such control and supervision could be effectively exercised only by an officer who was frequently on tour in the district. There was one change he would advocate, that Subordinate Judges be invested with magisterial powers. It was important that these officers if they were to rise to posts of District Judge should have experience of criminal work, and it is necessary in some districts to lighten the burden of criminal work that fell on revenue officers.

RATES OF PAY AND GRADING.

The present rates of pay and grading suitable were not suitable and he considered that officers should rise to a salary of Rs. 1,200 after eight years; and begin to act as Collectors or Judges from that period.

Dissatisfaction was felt at the lenght of time required to attain the higher posts.

He was not satisfied that the organization of the Civil Service, taking the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service together was suited to the needs of the admistration of the future. There was grave danger of the administration of India falling into the chaotic condition of the administration of Ireland and largely from the same cause. The multiplication of specialists reporting to Special Committees Boards and Departments is tending to produce confusion and disorganization similar to that which prevails amongst the numerous Boards in Dublin which have their sole co-ordinating bond in the Secretary of State for Ireland. The progress of administration had rendered it necessary to remove Public Works, Forests, Police and Education from the direct control of the Collector; and was now creating new special branches to deal with Agriculture, Veterinary, Science, Technical Education, Excise and sanitation in numerous forms. The Collector was constantly called upon to intervene to co-ordinate their spheres of action or to bring some authority into effective relations with the people. If he was overwhelmed with the details of Revenue administration, he was unable to watch the activities of these Departments and to keep himself sufficiently informed of the sentiments of the people thereon. The principal function of the Collector in the future should be threefold, (1) to know his people; (2) to co-ordinate the work Special Departments and to guide it into ways suited to the people, (3) to exercise supervision only over the Revenue Officers, the Magistracy and the Police. To enable him to perform these functions it was necessary to invest the Provincial Civil Service with a far higher degree of power and responsibility, 5. In ind, selected Deputy Collectors are appointed. He considered that these officers would in time be competent to conduct the Revenue administration. For a considerable period it would be necessary for the Collector to retain appellate and revisional authority. These officers—the term Daftardar was inappropriate—should be given the scale of emoluments recently adopted in the state of Mysore for Collectors "viz., Rs. 800—1,000 and 1,200. At the cost of approximately three lakhs of rupees per annum for the Presidency of Bombay and Sind, the Indian Civil Service would be relieved of a crushing burden of work (largely routine) and the Provincial Civil Service would be improved in status and reputation to meet the reasonable aspirations of Indians. Since supervision was far more difficult than control, those duties would require of the Indian Civilian, greater powers of fact and diplomacy than he had been called upon to possess in the past. That fact emphasized the necessity of selecting men on qualifications other than pure intellect. He did not suggest that it would be possible to appoint at once every district, a Daftardar with these separate special powers. There were believed, 82 Deputy Collectors and 25 Districts. So far as he can judge, it would not be possible, out of these 82, to find 25 men at once fit for these enhanced powers; nor probably would Government be able to find 3 lakhs rupees at once: Further it might be necessary in a district such as Poona, to retain an Indian Civilian as Personal Assistant and it is might be possible in a district such as Kanara to continue to dispense with the Daftardar. He would suggest that an experiment be tried in eight districts or in each division at the outset. He suggested that a change of nomen clature be introduced; those officers be styled Collectors; the present Collectors Commissioners He had experimented in that direction for five years and had been satisfied with the result.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Regarding the Provincial Civil Service, his experience of the officers selected by the different methods of recruitment was that direct appointment by nomination to the grade of Deputy Collector had produced satisfactory recruits. He considered that Deputy Collectors should be appointed alternately by direct nomination and by promotion from the rank of Mamlatdar or Mukhtyarkar.

After the examination of Mr. Lawrence the commission examined Mr. Macdoknar in camera and then adjourned to Monday the 10th inst., when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Mr D. Wadia and Mr. Ahal will be examined.

AMERICAN MISSION.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO HIGH SCHOOL.

Last night the distribution of prizes to the students of the American Mission School took place in the school hall at Byculla. The hall was crowded with a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

Prayers, hymns, and a long and varied programme of Kindergarten songs, dialogues—both in Marathi and English—were gone through.

Mr. E. J. Norton, American Consal, presided and gave away the prizes.

The report showed that the school had been opened in 1877. In the High School there were 70 boys and 22 girls, and in the Marathi School there were 58 boys and 58 girls. Some of the girls were learning nursing in different places. The industrial department, the laundry, and the carpentry shop were doing well. Forty-seven boys were in the laundry. The boys had learnt gardening and road-making, and themselves did everything in the school premises. In the sewing classes, there were 82 girls and 20 boys.

Mr. E. J. Norton, the chairman, gave away the prizes, which consisted mostly of books and cash. The chairman shook hands with all the prize-winners and had a word of encouragement for all. In his concluding remarks, he said that the authorities had found the boys and girls were doing wonders.

Mr. Norton related the story of the recipe for making gold by never thinking of a "hippopotamous" The Mission had done very good work and he wished it still greater success.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, and "God Save the King," and America, the meeting dispersed.

WESTERN TIBET.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

News received from Western Tibet shows that the orders from Dalai Lama regarding the administration of the country have been received by local officials.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Weekly Express Trains.

FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

I.—BOMBAY TO DELHI, THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.
II.—BOMBAY TO MADRAS. III.—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

Passengers leave Bombay a few Hours after Landing.

1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.
2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.
3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

To Calcutta.	To Agra.	To Delhi.	To Ambala.	To Lucknow.	To Madras.
42 hours, **32** minutes.	**24** hours, **50** minutes.	**27** hours, **45** minutes.	**31** hours, **37** minutes.	**26** hours, **30** minutes.	**31** hours, **55** minutes.

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.
5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.
   A reduction of 10 per cent. is granted to parties of four holding tickets and travelling together in one compartment to the same station on the direct route between Bombay and Calcutta by the Calcutta Express.
6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.
7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.
8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.
9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.
10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.
11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.
12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

EXPRESS TRAINS.

PUNJAB EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.	Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Agra Cantt.	23 42	61 9	8 4	Kalka (*b*)	...	88 15	11 12
Ambala Cantt.	32 58	81 7	10 11	Lahore	38 18	94 2	12 4
Ambala City	...	81 15	10 11	Lahore Cantt. East ...	37 57	94 6	12 4
Amritsar	37 9	92 5	12 3	Lalitpur	19 17	49 12	10 2
Barkhera	14 53	40 2	7 11	Lucknow (*a*)	26 10	66 1	13 11
Bhilsa	16 43	44 1	8 11	Ludhiana	34 48	84 7	11 3
Bhopal	15 47	41 15	8 2	Meerut Cantt.	29 51	70 6	9 4
Bina	18 8	47 5	9 8	Muttra Junc.	25 52	57 13	7 9
Cawnpore (*a*)	24 45	61 13	13 2	Muzaffarnagar	30 37	73 6	9 10
Chandigarh (*b*)	...	87 1	11 8	Phillour	35 10	85 3	11 5
Delhi	28 14	66 4	8 12	Rajpura	33 29	83 1	10 14
Ghaziabad...	29 1	67 8	8 15	Saharanpur...	31 28	76 12	10 1
Gwalior	22 36	57 1	9 15				
Hoshangabad	13 55	39 2	7 7				
Itarsi	13 14	38 6	7 4				
Jhansi	20 49	53 4	11 0				
Jullunder Cantt.	35 44	87 7	11 9				
Jullunder City	35 58	87 12	11 10				

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express.

MADRAS EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Arkonam	23 9	65 11	10 15 3
Cuddapah	19 32	54 13	9 6 6
Dhond	5 24	15 11	2 10 0
Guntakal	15 31	44 2	7 14 9
Madras	24 38	68 6	11 8 3
Renigunta	21 59	62 2	10 6 9
Sholapur...	8 23	26 9	4 7 0

(*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala.

CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.	Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Allahabad §	24 34	69 4	12 4	Kasara	2 12	7 1	1 3
Arrah	28 29	83 4	13 15	Katni	19 49	53 4	10 6
Asansol	34 32	94 13	15 6	Khandwa	10 2	31 7	5 8
Bankipore	29 21	85 2	14 2	Madhupur	33 13	94 13	15 6
Bhusaval	8 1	25 14	4 5	Manikpur	22 30	63 9	11 10
Burdwan	35 59	98 15	15 14	Manmad	4 56	15 3	2 9
Burhanpur	8 53	28 12	4 14	Mirzapur	25 3	73 11	12 12
Buxar	27 21	80 9	13 9	Moghal Sarai...	25 58	76 15	13 2
Calcutta (Howrah) ...	37 46	99 1½	16 6¾	Mokameh	30 33	88 10	14 9
Chalisgaon	6 11	19 2	3 3	Naini	...	68 14	12 4
Chandernagore	36 49	99 1	16 4	Narsinghpur	16 32	44 10	8 13
Dinapore	29 5	84 12	14 2	Nasik	3 47	11 0	1 13
Gadarvada	15 39	42 14	8 6	Pipariya	14 42	40 15	7 14
Harda	11 52	35 7	6 8	Raneegunge	34 52	95 8	15 7
Igatpuri	2 57	8 0	1 5	Serampore	37 27	99 1	16 5
Itarsi	13 1	38 6	7 4	Sitarampur	...	94 8	15 5
Jhajha	31 51	92 0	15 0	Sohagpur	14 14	40 4	7 12
Jubbulpore	18 20	47 14	9 10	Sutna	21 12	58 15	11 2
Kalyan	0 54	3 3	0 9				

§ Change at Chheoki.

DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express.	From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 0	14 45	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	11 10	19 35	...	...
9 16	15 48	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	10 10	18 24	3 3	1 10
10 11	16 41	,, Karjat ... ... ,,	9 22	17 31	5 13	2 15
11 13	17 39	,, Khandala... ... ,,	8 26	16 38	7 5	3 11
11 26	17 55	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	8 15	16 27	7 8	3 12
12 22	18 52	,, Kirkee ... ... ,,	7 11	15 25	10 14	5 7
12 30	19 0	Ar. Poona ... ... ,,	7 0	15 15		
Mixed.	,,	(Change for Metre-gauge.)			11 3	5 9
14 5	19 35	Dp. Poona ... ... Ar.	6 15	...		
20 30	23 50	Ar. Wathar (for Mahablesh-war). Dp.	2 35	...	17 11	8 13
20 40	23 58	Dp. Wathar (for Mahablesh-war). Ar.	2 29	...		
6 20	4 41	Dp. Miraj ... ... Dp.	21 53	...	26 3	13 1
13 5	9 30	,, Belgaum ... ... ,,	17 40	...	34 3	17 1
19 55	14 24	,, Dharwar ... ... ,,	13 32	...	40 11	20 5
20 40	14 57	Ar. Hubli ... ... ,,	12 50	...	41 7	20 11

MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	6 0	...	...
23 10	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	3 43	3 3	1 10
1 33	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	1 9	7 8	3 12
2 55	,, Poona ... ... ,,	23 8	11 3	5 9
4 35	,, Dhond ... ... ,,	21 7	15 11	7 13
8 56	,, Hotgi ... ... ,,	16 10	27 6	13 11
12 17	Ar. Wadi ... ... ,,	12 51	32 14	16 7
	(For Secunderabad.)			
13 0	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 15	32 14	16 7
17 51	,, Hyderabad ... Dp.	7 48	43 11	20 1
18 10	Ar. Secunderabad ... ,,	7 20	44 4	20 4
12 58	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 27	32 14	16 7
15 40	,, Raichur ... ... Dp.	10 22	37 1	18 9
18 20	Ar. Guntakal... ... ,,	7 35	44 2	22 1
	(For Bangalore.) (Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.)			
19 0	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	5 55	44 2	22 1
22 57	,, Dharmavaram ... Dp.	1 52	50 1	25 0
7 45	,, Bangalore City ... ,,	18 45	56 9	28 3
13 25	Ar. Mysore ... ... ,,	11 40	63 8	31 11
18 45	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	7 20	44 2	22 1
23 7	,, Cuddapah ... Dp.	2 53	54 13	27 7
2 40	,, Renigunta ... ,,	0 2	62 2	31 1
4 20	,, Arkonam ... ,,	22 31	65 11	33 14
5 55	Ar. Madras ... ... ,,	21 15	68 6	34 4
	(For Bangalore.)			
9 53	Dp. Arkonnam ... Ar.	16 18	65 11	32 14
14 20	,, Jalarpet ... ... Dp.	11 53	71 4	35 11
18 30	Ar. Bangalore City ... ,,	7 40	76 11	38 6

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
14 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	8 45	...	...
14 8	,, Byculla ... ... Dp.	8 28	0 5	0 2½
18 18	,, Devlali ... ... ,,	4 33	10 10	5 5
18 39	,, Nasik ... ... ,,	4 10	11 0	5 8
19 57	Ar. Manmad ... Dp.	2 54	15 3	7 10
20 10	Dp. Manmad ... Ar.	2 34	...	...
20 38	Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar.	23 35	...	...
1 7	Ar. Ahmednagar ... Dp.	19 55	24 2	12 1
23 28	Dp. Bhusaval ... ... Dp.	23 21	25 14	12 15
1 32	,, Shegaon ... ... ,,	21 21	30 10	15 5
4 23	,, Badnera ... ... ,,	18 50	35 3	17 10
6 41	,, Wardha ... ... ,,	16 39	38 14	19 7
8 30	Ar. Nagpur ... Dp.	14 55	...	...
9 0	Dp. Nagpur ... Ar.	14 29	41 14	20 15
13 31	,, Dongargarh ... Dp.	10 7	53 13	26 4
17 32	,, Bilaspur ... ... ,,	6 2	66 9	31 11
21 28	,, Jharsuguda ... ... ,,	2 12	75 3	36 1
1 45	,, Chakardhapore ... ,,	22 11	83 1	40 0
...	,, Sini ... ... ,,	...	84 7	40 11
5 15	,, Kamptee ... ... ,,	18 35	90 11	43 13
7 10	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	16 36	91 1½	45 9½

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
21 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	13 20	...	...
1 34	,, Nasik ... ... Dp.	9 2	11 0	5 8
3 12	,, Manmad ... ... ,,	7 45	15 3	7 10
6 22	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	4 32	25 14	12 15
8 35	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	2 18	31 7	15 12
11 54	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	23 17	33 6	19 3
16 45	Ar. Jubbulpore ... Dp.	18 35	...	...
17 5	Dp. Jubbulpore ... Ar.	18 15	47 14	23 15
18 51	,, Katni ... ... Dp.	16 50	53 4	26 10
21 49	,, Manikpur... ... ,,	13 59	63 9	31 12
23 24	,, Chheoki (*a*) ... ,,	12 26	...	...
23 50	,, Allahabad... ... ,,	11 45	69 4	34 10
1 31	Ar. Moghal Sarai ... ,,	10 16	76 15	38 8
1 54	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 38	76 15	38 8
3 32	,, Buxar ... ... Dp.	8 7	80 9	40 5
5 32	,, Dinapore ... ... ,,	6 19	84 12	42 6
5 59	,, Bankipore ... ,,	0	85 2	42 9
8 5	,, Mokameh... ... ,,	4 33	88 10	44 5
1 51	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 44	...	...
5 45	,, Gya ... ... Dp.	6 14	84 13	42 7
9 22	,, Gomoh ... ... ,,	2 45	91 7	45 12
11 10	,, Sitarampur ... ,,	0 54	94 8	47 4
11 35	,, Asansol ... ... ,,	0 39	94 13	47 7
13 36	,, Burdwan ... ... ,,	22 52	93 15	49 8
15 32	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	21 11	99 1½	49 9½

(*a*) *Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.*

A. Arrival.

PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

From Bombay Read downwards. Punjab Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards. Punjab Mail.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19 15	Dp. Bombay (*a*) (*b*) ... Ar.	12 35	...	...
0 49	,, Manmad ... ... Dp.	6 46	15 3	7 10
3 53	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	3 28	25 14	12 15
5 56	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	1 33	31 7	15 12
8 50	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	22 49	38 6	19 3
10 36	,, Bhopal ... ... ,,	21 2	41 15	21 0
13 5	,, Bina ... ... ,,	18 35	47 5	23 11
15 14	Ar. Jhansi ... ... ,,	15 58	53 4	26 10
15 43	Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... ... Ar.	15 33	53 4	26 10
17 35	,, Gwalior ... ... Dp.	13 43	57 1	28 9
20 5	,, Agra Cantt. ... ,,	11 9	61 9	30 13
20 57	,, Muttra ... ... ,,	10 15	57 13	28 15
23 0	Ar. Delhi Main ... ,,	8 0	66 4	33 3
23 35	Dp. Delhi ... Ar.	7 32	...	...
1 43	,, Meerut Cant. ... Dp.	5 51	70 6	35 4
4 24	Ar. Saharanpur ... ,,	3 22	70 12	38 7
10 25	,, Dehra Dun ... ,,	21 15	85 14	43 0
23 25	Dp. D. U. R. Delhi ... Ar.	7 28	66 4	33 3
2 52	Ar. D. U. R. Umballa Cant. Dp.	3 55	77 13	38 15
3 17	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	3 27	77 13	38 15
5 39	,, Ludhiana ... ... Dp.	1 23	84 8	42 4
8 27	,, Amritsar ... ... ,,	22 34	92 6	46 3
11 50	,, Lahore ... ... ,,	21 35	94 2	47 2
18 51	,, Rawalpindi ... ,,	11 44	106 4	53 4
23 18	Ar. Peshawar Cantt. ... ,,	6 54	113 0	56 10
3 55	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	2 51	77 13	38 15
6 15	,, Kalka ... ... Dp.	1 0	85 5	42 11
12 42	Ar. Simla ... ... ,,	18 0	108 5	52 11

For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Dehra Dun from Jhansi.

Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 1st March 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

SPORT AT HOME.

The King and the Prince of Wales have presented handsome silver cups to the West Norfolk Hunt for competition at their steeplechases, which take place at Fakenham on Easter Monday. The King's Cup will be ridden for in a lightweight ra e, and the Prince of Wales's in a heavyweight race.

In response to an unanimous invitation extended to him by the British Olympic Council, the Duke of Somerset has decided to accept the office of chairman of the British Olympic Association, in succession, to Lord Desborough whose resignation was announced at the end of last year.

In the annual report of the Sussex County Club, the committee say that the state of affairs is so deplorable that, unless a very substantial increase takes place in regard to the attendances at home matches, there is no doubt that the club will cease to exist.

RACING.

The Hurst Park February Steeplechases were begun on Fe'. 14. The Thames Handicap Steeplechase was won by Lord Torrington's Circassian's Pride ; the St. Valentine Selling Steeplechase by Mr. T. Christy's Ante ; the Mole Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. H. Heasman's Briery; the Park Maiden Steeplechase by Mr. Bower Ismay's Balscadden, and a Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. Sievier's Tweedledum.

The Champion Sweepstakes at Hurst Park, on Feb. 15, was won by Mr. Bower Ismay's Bloodstone by a neck from Capt. Higgin's Dysart. Fog caused the latter part of the programme to be abandoned.

The Manchester February Steeplechases, and Hurdle Races, were begun on Feb. 17. Lord Derby won the County Maiden Hurdle Race with Willaura and the Brakley Handicap Hurdle Race with Valentine Maher. The Salford Handicap Steeplechase was won by Baron de Forest's Gale II. and the Oldham Steeplechase by Mr. W. Walker's Hinemoa.

The Manchester February Steeplechases and Hurdle Races, were concluded on Feb. 18. The Waterloo Handicap Steeplechase was won by Sir G. Bullough's Distaff, and a Four-Year-Old Hurdle Race by the Duke of Westminister's Cairngorm. The Stretford Steeplechase and the Broughton Handicap Steeplechase were matches. In the former race Mr. Hill-Wood's Master-at Arms beat Mr. Stokes's Meadow Sweet II., and in the latter Lady Nelson's Periwinkle II. beat Baron de Forest's Gale II.

The Lingfield Park February Meeting was begun on Feb. 19. The Southern Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. T. Hartington's Sentry ; the February Selling Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. D. Stuart's Henry Potts ; the Past and Present Naval and Military Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. D. McCalmont's Ebonette ; and the Gravetye Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. Sievie's Revolution.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

London Scottish beat Richmond at Richmond, on Feb. 15, by 18 points to 0 ; Oxford University beat Blackheath, at Oxford, by 14 points to 8 ; Cambridge University beat Rosslyn Park, at Cambridge, by 24 points to 0.

Charing Cross beat St. Mary's in the Hospitals Cup competition, at Richmond, on Feb. 18, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points) ; London beat University College by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (20 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points).

London beat the Army, at Queen's Club, on Feb. 19 by 23 points to 21 ; the United Services beat Oxford University, at Portsmouth by 15 points to 11.

The Welsh Regt. beat the South Wales Borderers, in the Army Cup competition, at Borden, on Feb. 19, by 2 goals and 7 tries (31 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Guy's Hospital beat Old Leysians, at Honor Oak Park, on Feb. 15, by 1 goal from a mark and 1 try (6 points) to 1 try (3 points). Bedford beat Old Alleynians, at Dulwich, by 4 goals and 3 tries (29 points) to 0. London Irish beat Catford Bridge, at Bellingham, by 2 goals and three tries (19 points) to 0. Cheltenham beat London Welsh, at Wandsworth, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0. Newport beat Leicester, at Newport, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Swansea b at Cardiff, at Swansea, by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Abertillery and Llanelly played a drawn game, at Abertillery, neither side having scored. Devonport Albion beat Gloucester, at Gloucester, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points). Bristol beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Bristol, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0. Bath beat Stroud, at Bath, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 0. Neath and Pontypool played a drawn game, at Neath, neither side having scored. Manchester and Moseley played a drawn game, at Manchester, each side having scored 2 tries (6 points). United Services beat Northampton, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 try (3 points). Watsonians beat Edinburgh Institution F. P., at Edinburgh, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 1 try (3 points) Edinburgh Academicals beat Glasgow Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 2 goals and 1 dropped goal (14 points) to 1 try (3 points). Edinburgh University beat Melrose, at Melrose, by 1 goal and 6 tries (23 points) to 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

The match between Oxford and Cambridge at Queen's Club on Feb. 15, ended in a draw, each side having scored 2 goals. Considering the wretched conditions in which the game was played, the standard of football was decidedly good. A. L. Hosie scored for Oxford in the first half, and A. W. Foster equalised for Cambridge. After crossing over Hosie gave Oxford the lead, but R. W. R. Miller, the Cambridge centre-forward, again made the scores level. Ireland beat England, at Belfast, by 2 goals to 1. This is the first success gained by Ireland over England, since the institution of the match just over thirty years ago.

Eastbourne beat the London County and Westminster Bank, in the Southern Amateur League, at Eastbourne, on Feb. 15, by 3 goals to 1 ; Townley Park beat Ipswich Town, at Ipswich, by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Feb. 15 were as follows:—Sunderland 2 goals, Middlesbrough 0, at Middlesbrough ; Manchester City 1, Newcastle United 0, at Newcastle ; Aston Villa 1, Blackburn Rovers 1, at Birmingham ; Liverpool 2, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Liverpool ; Oldham Athletic 0, Bradford City 0, at Oldham ; Sheffield United 1, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Sheffield ; Manchester United 4 Derby County 0, at Manchester; Bottom Wanderers 0; Emerton 0, at Bolton ; Chelsea 1, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Chelsea ; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Notts County 0, at Nottingham.

The results of the matches in the second division of the League on February 15, were as follows:—Preston North End 2 goals, Huddersfield Town 1, at Preston; Burnley 3, Birmingham 0, at Burnley; Glossop 4, Notts Forest 3 at Glossop; Burnsley 5, Blackpool 3, at Barnsley; Wolverhamptan Wanderers 3, Bury 1, at Wolverhampton; Hull City 3, Bristol City 1, at Hull; Fulham 3, Bradford 2, at Bradford; Stockport Country 6, Leeds City 0, at Stockport; Lincoln City 2, Clapton Orient 1, at Homerton; Leicester Fossel, Grimsby Town 0, at Leicester.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Feb. 15, were as follows :—Millwall 2 goals, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at New Cross ; Crystal Palace 2, Coventry City 1, at Coventry ; Exeter City 1, Reading 0, at Exeter ; Swindon Town 2, Gillingham 1, at Twindon ; Merthy Town 3, Watford 1, at Watford ; Brentford 4, Stoke 2, at Brentford ; Portsmouth 2, Norwich City 0, at Portsmouth ; Plymouth Argyle 4, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Brighton; West Ham United 1, Southampton 1. at Upton Park; Bristol Rowers 2, Northampton 3, at Bristol.

Merthyr Town and Millwall played a drawn game, at Merthyr, on Feb. 17, each side having scored 2 goals.

GOLF.

Oxford University beat Woking, at Woking, on Feb 15 by 6 matches to 1, one match having been halved. Cambridge University beat the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, at Middenhall, in a contest by foursomes by 7 matches to 6, one match having been halved.

Bishop's Stortford beat Trinity College, Cambridge, at Bishop's Stortford, by 5 games to 3.

At Sandwich, the members of the committee of the Ranelagh Club met the members of the committee of the Royal St. George's Club in a contest by singles and foursomes. The Royal St. George's won the singles by 7 matches to 2, and the foursomes by 4 matches to 2, thus proving successful on the day's play by 11 matches to 4.

ROWING.

On Fe. 15 bOxford rowed from Henley Bridge to Hambledon Lock, the most important piece of work they have done since they came to Henley. Their time for the row was 12 m. 5 sec.—a staisfactory performance on the whole. They rowed at the rate of twenty-eight strokes to the minute throughout the journey. Mr. A. G. Kirby relieved Mr. H. R. Barker of the coaching duties. The Cambridge crew finished their first week's work at Marlow a trial over the long course from Marlow Point to Cookham Bridge, completing the distance (about three and a quarter miles) in 16 m. 3 s. A number of Old Blues were down to see the trial. Mr. G. E. Tower, who had been absent from the Cambridge crew for a week, returned to the boat on Feb. 17 at stroke.

The Torpid races were brought to a close at Oxford on Feb. 19. During the six days' racing fifty-five bumps were made. Magdalen II. and Worcester made six bumps each, Wadham and St. Catherine's five each, New College II.: St. John's II., Queen's and Exeter II, four each, and Pembroke three. Corpus Christ lost six place, University, Balliol II., and Merton five each, Lincoln four, and New College, Oriel, and University II. three each. The following are the names and weights of the Magdalen crew :—W. L. Vince (bow), 10st. 5lb.; J. B. Scott, 11st. 3lb.; R. Congreve Pridgeon, 10st. 13lb.; M. C. Blake, 11st. 1 3-4 lb.; W. L. F. Brown. 12 st. 5 1-2 lb.; L. B. Angas, 11 st. 5 lb.; J. B. Cavanagh, 10 st. 1 1-2 lb; K. J. Campbell (stroke), 11 st. 5 lb.; M. E. Park (cox), 8st. 9 3-4 lb.

JANJIRA CHIEF'S WEDDING.

The wedding of his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Janjira, writes a local correspondent, was celebrated on last Thursday night in the Janjira Fort. The young bride, Kulsumbibi Saheba, is a granddaughter of his Highness's uncle. A spacious, artistically designed and tastefully decorated pavilion was erected for the occasion in front of the principal tank whose serene waters reflecting the incandescent illuminations invested the whole scene with the enchanting charms of fairyland. Joy and enthusiasm were depicted on every face in the surging crowd that joined in the celebration. His Highness's first marriage, though happy in every other respect, is not blessed with children; and on Friday, at an evening party given in honour of the wedding by the Janjira people, his Highness, in a touching but dignified short speech, so characteristic of his Highness, indicated what a sacrifice of personal views and feelings he had made at the altar of public duty in consenting to this matrimonial alliance. His Highness said :—

"I thank you one and all, and in particular the residents of Janjira, for the zeal and devotion you have evinced on the present occasion. I must frankly confess that, had it not been for the relation that subsists between me and my ancestral State, I would rather have remained contented with my former lot. But after a long debate with myself, and in spite of my private sentiments and individual views, I was compelled to consent to the present matrimonial connection by a consciousness of duty towards my ancestral State and by your frequent well-meaning importunities. I rejoice to find that all of my subjects, forgetting the differences of castes and creeds, have admirably co-operated in these celebrations. I gratefully appreciate that, adapting to the changed times and circumstances, you have proved to-day that you still possess the same spark of loyalty as actuated your forefathers to serve my ancestors at the cost of their lives, property, and all. This assures me that you have been happy and contented under my rule. This is indeed a very encouraging thought to both the ruler and the ruled, and it is a clear indication that the Divine Mercy rests on them both. My dear subjects, you and I are alike human beings, with the only difference that the Great Lord has ordained that I should be entrusted with the responsible duty of protecting your interests and promoting and watching your well-being. Bearing in mind this Divine dispensation, I look upon it as my prime duty to labour, day and night, setting aside my personal concerns, for the protection, welfare and happiness of the people, of whatever race and religion, committed to my care. My dear subjects, these thirty years for which I have been your ruler, I have ever tried my best to do my duty by you, and by the grace of God I will continue to do it unceasingly so long as my worldly pilgrimage lasts. I am so deeply impressed by your love and loyalty, that I hardly find adequate words to express it fully. In conclusion, I again gratefully thank you all and the residents of Janjira in particular, and pray to God that He may mercifully satisfy the eager desire that you have cherished so long in your hearts."

The party broke up after three hearty cheers for their Highnesses and their Imperial Majesties.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOX SHOOTING.

POULTRY KEEPERS' POSITION.

It is nearly three years since a joint committee of the three leading poultry organisations met the committee of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, and that Association unanimously resolved that "fair compensation should be promptly paid for all loss of poultry by foxes." Yet, says the agricultural correspondent of the "West-minster," in various parts of England, poultry-keepers still consider themselves, so badly used by the Hunts that fox shooting and poisoning has been undertaken with a thoroughness to which our rural districts have been hitherto unaccustomed.

In the country of one Hunt close on a hundred foxes are known to have been destroyed.

That many Hunts deal fairly with poultry-keepers is well known. The poultry funds of more than one Hunt reach four figures. But this is small comfort to poultry keepers in the countries of Hunts which either do not compensate lossers of birds at all or offer sums ridiculously out of proportion to the value of the stock killed or carried off.

In some cases the relative poverty of the Hunt is pleaded as an excuse for niggardliness towards poultry-keepers. But this plea is not likely to appeal to poultry-keepers who do not hunt. Nor can the arguments that some claims made on Hunts are excessive be expected to carry much weight; it will be suggested that it is the imposed-on Hunts' business, by the organisation of local committees, to organise the distribution of their poultry funds more effectively.

HELPED FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.

Hunting men may rely upon it that the poultrd-keepers' position is not getting weaker, but stronger. The inclusion of poultry in the Board of Agriculture's annual census is only one indication of the rising status of poultry-keeping. There are found to be not far short of 600 birds —hens, ducks, and turkeys—per 1,000 acres of cultivated land, and every year the number of poultry kept must steadily rise. The annual value of the poultry and eggs produced in the country in a twelve month is already something like £7,500,000. The Government is not only counting up the number of fowls, but is giving financial assistance to poultry-keeping. A grant of £8,500 and £2,000 a year in addition has been conditionally promised for a National Poultry Institute ; a twelve-months' laying competition is now in progress with the assistance of a grant of £500 ; some of the money given to the Agricultural Organisation Society is going in promoting poultry-keeping ; and it is to be expected that the new Farm Institutes will give a good deal of attention to poultry-culture.

It is also obvious that the development of poultry-keeping will go along with the development of small holdings.

PREYED UPON BY WILD ANIMALS.

It is not likely that the public will view with indifference the infliction of losses on industry to which it has agreed to give considerable financial aid. It will be not at all difficult to get the public ear for talk about the anachronism of hunting in some closely farmed districts. It will be easy to show that there can be no possible excuse for a system under which companies of horsemen, many of whom have no association or very little with the district in which they hunt, make free with the fencing and the spring wheat of people who do not hunt; encourage the maintenance in the district of wild animals which prey on the farmers' stock; and make no effort to provide adequate compensation. It must be borne in mind that in these days of motors, peat-moss litter, foreign corn, and the provision of a proportion, at any rate, of the domestic requirements of many country houses from London, the plea that hunting brings custom to the farmer has less than its former weight.

PRACTICAL PROPOSAL.

Some of the inconsiderateness of the Hunts is not wilful, but it is difficult to understand how, with the sources of information open to them, they can excuse themselves for not being better informed as to the extent of the injustice they inflict. People who follow a country sport should surely know enough of rural industry to be aware, for instance, that to ask the owner of poultry in full lay at Christmas to accept the price of old hens or running chickens is preposterous. The same applies to young stock which, in a few months, is to furnish winter layers.

The remedy is that suggested in "Baily's Magazine" this month by Mr. B. W. Horne, who is at once president of the Utility Poultry Club and a keen hunting man, and that is that the Masters of Foxhounds' Association should bring sharply to book the Hunts which are not playing the game with the poultry-keepers of their countries. If such action is not promptly taken hunting men need not be surprised if the poultry organisations secure the active sympathy of the Board of Agriculture, or take matters into their own hands.

The action of the Southdown Hunt in declining, by a formal rule, to compensate anyone who has not enough land to be hunted over or is not a labourer in such a farmer's employment—thus excluding most of the poultry-farmers in a poultry-farming district—is scandalous, and it is no surprise that the Poultry-keepers' Protection Association has been shooting down its foxes.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Feb. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J Heregan, 10 G R
Lieut-Col L F Childe, I M S
Lieut-Col H D Meiewether, I A
Major C C R Murphy, 10 Punj.
Major H S M berly, 63 Punj.
Capt G Channer, 14 Sikhs.
Capt G Craster, Cav.
Capt A N Dickson, I M S.
Capt J L Nowbray, R F A.
Capt J Woods, I M S
Mr H J Amoare.
Mr J H Robertson, I. C. S.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J Manners-Smith, V C C V O C I E 6 mo 1 days
Major G A Strahan, 89 Punj 10 days.
Major M MacKelvie, I M S 5 mo.
Capt. S S W Taddon, S T O to Feb 22, 1914
Capt P R Rouse, S T C, 1 week.
Capt H A Wilson, 84 Punj 6 mo M C.
Capt R A Yule, I A 4 mo.
Lieut M H C Cnyebere, 114 Mah. 6 mo.
Lieut. A H Cameron, R A 6 mo M C.
Lieut H M Wightwik L A 2 days.
Mr B E Ameit, 4 days
Mr D G Hatchell, 4 mo 23 Days.
Mr D H Lees. 6 mo.
Mr A W Nightingale, 7 days M C.
Mr J E Schmuch, 6 mo M C.
Mr F H Jones, I C S 6 mo M C.
Mr C F Deane, 4 mo M C.
Mis R B Vaulkar, 1 year 6 mo.
Menon V Krishna 1 year.
Ven W A Dickins, 6 mo M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F W Gerrard
Mr A W Nightingale

O.T A DRINK, A TONIC, AND A DIGESTIVE COMBINED

WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR GAS.

After Exercise

After exercise, O.T. is a Refreshing Drink. With plain cold water or ærated beverages it makes a blend that is really thirst-quenching and satisfying. For the moment it warms the palate, but it leaves you cooler afterwards. By taking O.T. you escape the risk of impurities in water, and the possible ill-effects on the stomach of cold draughts.

NO OTHER DRINK IN THE :: WORLD HAS BETTER :: GUARANTEES FOR PURITY AND GOODNESS

BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY

"O. T." IS SOLD BY :—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

"SAMBULINE"
Registered Trade Mark No. 315832.
(ELDER GLYCERINE AND HONEY JELLY)
QUICKLY ALLAY SIRRITATION
caused by Heat Chafing, Prickly Heat, Gnat, Mosquito and Insect bites, etc. Free from Grease. Sold in Tubes As. 14 by Thomson and Taylor, 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Proprietors
OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN, LONDON.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?
IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.
CALL OR WRITE.
THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
(Tele. "LATEST.") Fort, BOMBAY.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.— MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
Proprietors; WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from :—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced : it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

OUR DANGER NEXT YEAR.

BRITAIN FOR DEFENCE, GERMANY FOR ATTACK.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SILENCE.

On Monday, February 10th, Mr. Churchill refused to answer a question about the Navy. If the facts stated in the question are true, any man or woman who understands that ships of the Dreadnought type will be the chief factor in the next fight on the sea, will be compelled to realise that, according to Mr. Churchill's own statements, we shall have a smaller number of these ships instantly ready for the immediate defence of our Country from invasion, than Germany alone will have instantly ready for attack.

The Imperial Maritime League is most anxious not to make the Navy a party question, but when any Government, whether Liberal or Unionist, allows the Country to be exposed to grave risks of being invaded and conquered, it is bound if it is to be of any use, to warn the County of its danger.

We are an unarmed people, dependent on the sea for most of our food, and if our people, living in fancied security, could realise that, according to Mr. Churchill's own statements, we shall be in danger of starvation and invasion next year, they would certainly insist on every effort being made to avert the calamity. The question put to Mr. Churchill was:—"Whether in view of the fact that we shall have 29 ships of the "dreadnought" type on 1st April 1914, and that Germany will have 21, and that two or three of our ships will or may be away in Colonial or Foreign oceans, and in view of the fact that, in addition to these four of our ships will be in the Mediterranean, and one at Gibraltar, and that as, according to his own statement, 25 to 30 per cent. of our ships would not be available for immediate war at our average moment, he could say what would be the number of our ships ready for immediate war in Home waters at our average moment and what would be the number of German ships ready for immediate war at Germany's selected moment on April 1st 1914?"

The number of British and German Dreadnoughts quoted was given by Mr. Churchill on January 16th last. The 29 British Ships include the Dreadnought built for New Zealand but not the one built for Australia.

We are to have four Dreadnoughts stationed at Malta and one at Gibraltar, so that if neither the Colonial ship nor the the one which was to have been stationed in the Far East, are away, we shall still only have 24 left, and when Mr. Churchill's 25 per cent. is deducted, we shall be left with only 18 Dreadnoughts to Germany's 21 ready for immediate war.

If these facts had not been extracted from the written statements, in the Hansard Reports, of Mr. Churchill himself, they might no doubt be explained away by clever Politicians; but when they are made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, it seems impossible to dispute them, and anybody can confirm or refute them from the pages of Hansard.

As Mr. Churchill refused to answer the question, an attempt was made at the adjournment of the House, to point out these facts, and the danger of our position next year; but Liberal Members purposely went out, or kept out, of the House, so that when a count was called, the question could not be discussed.

In our Country really to be invaded and conquered, with all the awful misery and bloodshed as the result, because our Politicians refuse to tell our people the truth?

France neglected her defences, and was caught unprepared in 1870 by Germany. Bloodshed, misery and starvation were the result, written large in the pages of history as a warning to us; and history, from its very beginning till now, is full of warnings to a people too indolent to prepare for defence. The policy of the Nations is the same now as it was in the time of the Romans:—"The good old rule, the simple plan that he shall take who has the power and he shall keep who can."

Mr. Churchill warns us, but he will not risk his position as Lord Charles Beresford did in order to tell our people the real truth of our Naval weakness next year. Mr. Churchill told us on the 22nd of last July that "the German Battleships will often be concentrated within a few hours' steaming of our shores, and that he wished to point out the awful suddenness with which Naval, unlike Land, warfare could reach its decisive phase." On another occasion he told us that "we must never conduct our affairs so that the Navy of any single Power would be able to engage us at any single moment, even our least favourable moment, with any reasonable prospect of success that this was the first condition of our existence." Yet this is the state of affairs which according to his own account, he is going to allow to be the case on the 1st of April 1914. Mr. Churchill further warned us that "the consequences of defeat at sea were so much greater to us than they would be to France or Germany, that our risks were far greater, as our position was highly artificial as we were fed from the sea, and were an unarmed people with a very small army, whilst all the other powers in Europe had large armies." Perhaps more serious still, he said that "when we considered our own Naval strength, we must not think of our commerce but of our freedom, not of our trade but of our lives."

These facts and the dangers they point out, are, unfortunately, buried in the pages of Hansard; but, if words mean anything, our Country will be in deadly peril next year from the weakness of the Navy, and the people ought to know it, so that they can insist on every possible precaution being taken to avoid disaster.

In regard to Airships, we are in a much worse position. Colonel Seely admitted on February 12th "that the German Government had five Military Airships of large size capable of being safely used at night, and of carrying and discharging quantities of high explosives on to our docks, ships, magazines and stores, and that we had no Airships of more than one-third of the size of the smallest of these five German Airships. He also stated that the German Government had 13 Airships, 11 of them bigger than any we had got, and that there were 10 important privately owned Airships in Germany as well, whilst our Government had only three small Airships altogether, and none were owned privately. Colonel Seely said that this did not imply neglect by the Government, but it is a very good immitation, and the "Review of Reviews," which is understood to be Liberal in politics points out our danger and helplessness, and declares that if the Government any longer neglect their duty towards the Nation, they will be betraying the future of this Country in the most cold-blooded and unpardonable fashion, and that if we are attacked from the air, the disorganized and panic-stricken survivors of the population of London will have the sorry satisfaction, before passing under German domination, of hanging the guilty Ministers. If Politicians on both sides have not entirely lost all sense of duty and patriotism, they will insist on the Government setting to work at once to increase our defences on the sea and in the air.

We may yet have time; but, as the Emperor of Japan is reported to have said:—"A day's delay may mean a Century's regret."

ROWLAND HUNT,
(Member of Parliment),
Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Imperial Maritime League.
London, Feb. 20.

'OH! OH! DELPHINE.'

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

CRIES OF "CENSOR."

There is a waltz in the new musical comedy, "Oh! Oh! Delphine," produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre on Feb 8, of which we shall hear a great deal. In six months' time we shall probably be heartily tired of it. But it is certain that between then and now "all London" will go to hear and see it. It will be the Merry Widow" of 1913.

"Oh! Oh! Delphine" is a musical comedy of a particularly bright and lively kind. It comes to us from France, via America, and the changes that have occurred to it in its passage are, no doubt, all to the good from the point of view of the English audience, although a portion of the audience last night objected to the production all the same. It was originally a French farce, and as such has a very Gallic story running all through it; a plot much more coherent than is usually given to us in musical comedy. Round this are written the exeellent lyrics of Mr. C M.S. McLellan, of "The Belle of New York" fame, and the lilting music of Mr. Ivan Caryll. There are hosts of pretty girls in beautiful dresses, a whole garrison of gorgeous French officers, and a cast that leaves nothing to be desired. The result will probably be a great rush of business on the box-office of the Shaftesbury Theatre for a long time to come, and this in spite of the people in the gallery who at the close shouted "Censor"!

Indeed there was an uproar which lasted some ten minutes, and Mr. Robert Courtneidge, who came before the curtain, was unable to make himself heard. There was considerable hissing and booming from up on high, and the cry of "Censor! Censor"! could be heard. But the "ayes" had it easily, and the cries of disapproval were finally over whelmed by the applause. The incident it appears, does not di-turb the confidence of managar, Mr. R. Courtneidge. In an interview with a representative Mr. Courtneidge said that the cries were negligible, and almost complimentary. "Nothing worth doing can be brought off without opposition. Controversy is a tribute to the vigour of the matter presented. One might just as well expect a political meeting at which feelings run high because an important issue is being discussed, to pass off entirely without interruption."

Mr. Courtneidge implied that theatrical audiences are quite entitled to take sides when they are stirred, and to show that they do so. "But there is another point of view, too," he said. "The appeals for the 'Censor' last night came from a class of people who are only too anxious to get any opportunity, fair on foul, of putting the limelight on themselves They are quite obscure as private individuals, but when they become a mob they feel it is time to show off. So it is possible that they were merely out for an ostentatious 'rag,' and had arranged this little sideshow for themselves after the players had finished the piece.

"Besides, you must remember that there are more theatres than one in London, and more than one way of setting out to kill a duck. Our duck will certainly not be killed, but it is instructive to remember that the cries of 'Censor' may not have been genuine public opposition. We are immensely pleased with the piece, and like every sensible person we regard appeal. for the Censor as prudish and belateds There is nothing in the play which could give rise to any sincere opposition."

DRESSES IN THE PLAY.

Among some lovely evening gowns worn in Act III. of "Oh! Oh! Delphine" is that of Miss Iris Hoey, which is fashioned of white satin supplemented with a tunic of tulle illusion embroidered with crystal bugles and mock diamonds. The embroidery takes the form of fearthery palm trees, while a shadow effect is introduced by means of opaque milk-white bugles worked in the same design. In front the satin is split open to show a petticoat of white lace threaded with pale blue ribbon and trimmed with pink rosebuds, while a row of embroidered "pattes" worked in mock diamonds likewise ornaments the front of the gown.

Miss Nan Steawart appears in a toilette of pale maize satin, with the overdress weighted with topaz and diamond embbroidery worked in the daintiest of designs, while it is edged with a fringe of pear-shaped crystals suspended over a petticoat of lace veiled with pale yellow chiffon embroidered with topazes. Over the petticoat is hung a long sash of palest mauve ninon embossed with velvet roses and sewn with silver paillettes. The corsage is of pale yellow tulle illusion over mauve, ornamented with mock topazes and diamond on the shoulders, while it is completed with a large buckle of the same stones, from which is hung a heavy tassel.

Six pretty little frocks, all made exactly alike, are likewise worn in the play, and these are fashioned with under-dresses of lace draped in the most gracefull manner, while over these are suspended tunics of peach-pink satin grathered very full. Amongst other beautiful toilottes it one of pure white satin supplemented with a tunic of accordion-pleated green tulle illusion, over which are suspended leaf-shaped paniers in a paler shade embroidered with a cluster of leaves carried out in green floss silk and silver.

Purple and green are the dominant colours in the case of another charming toilette, the upper part of the gown being fashioned of brown chiffon embroidered with long diamond ribbons and embroidered in a quaint Egyptian design worked in purple floss silk bright green and blue, picked out with emeralds. Another gown is carried one in a coarse network of gold, over which is drawn a drapery of resada moire brocaded with gold, a heavy fringe of gold bullion tipped with sittle cubes of mother of pearl weighting the drapery on both corsage and jupe.

SUB-LIEUTENANT H. S. EGERTON has been appointed to the cruiser Perseus, East Indies Squadron, in lieu of a lieutenant. He has been in the service for nine years

PERSIAN GULF MYSTERY.

THE MISSING NAVAL CUTTER.

AN ADMIRALTY REWARD.

The following remarkable communique was issued by the Admiralty on Saturday, Feb. 15:—

"The Secretary of the Admiralty begs to state, in continuation of previous announcements, relative to the cutter, missing from His Majesty's ship "Perseus," in the Persian Gulf, that a further telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, states that all the adjacent islands and coasts in the Persian Gulf have been thoroughly searched by four ships and two launches, but that no trace has been found of the missing vessel, although the set of the current in a "shamal" (north-west wind) makes it practically certain that if the boat was wrecked off Sheikh Shuaib, some wreckage would have been found on the islands or mainland in the vicinity. Further inquiries are being made, and a reward of 2,000 rupees (£133) has been offered for reliable information."

The meaning of the foregoing statement is that in all probability, the missing cutter of the "Perseus" was not lost in the gale of January 18-20, as was at first supposed to be the case, but has fallen into hostile hands. At first sight, this might seem to suggest that Lieutenant Smith and his missing crew, or some of them, may be still alive and prisoners in the hands of those who have seized the cutter, but it is to be feared that this hope is exceedingly faint. The chief work of the British warships in the Gulf is to put down the semi-piratical practices (chiefly in connection with the illicit trade in arms) carried on by Arab tribes living on the coasts. Encounters with gun-running vessels are not rare; and the fighting that takes place on such occasions is of a fierce kind; and the savage desperadoes, who carry on the trade, are not likely to show much consideration to possible prisoners.

It is, of course, the duty of the authorities to pursue their investigations in the most determined way and on the most comprehensive scale, for even if it is impossible to recover the missing men it will be necessary to inflict a salutary punishment on those responsible for their fate. The issue of a reward shows that the Government are continuing their efforts and that they believe in the possibility of securing information which may throw light on the matter. The chief facts, as stated in the official despatches, are as follows:—

LAST SEEN OF THE CUTTER.

The cutter was dropped near Sheikh Shuaib Island on January 16. She was commanded by Lieutenant H. W. Smith, who had with him seven seamen, a signalman, and a native interpreter. She had provisions for 14 days and water for 12 days, and the orders were to remain until picked up or, if necessary, to shelter at certain places. She was last seen by natives on January 18, going to sea. On that day a strong easterly wind prevailed, which changed at 8 p. m. to a westerly gale, and this lasted till January 20 On January 23 the "Perseus" missed the cutter, and a systematic search began on January 24 along the coast and the neighbouring islands by the "Perseus," the "Espiegle," the "Karanja," and the "Odin." (Sheikh Shuaib Island is near the Persian coast and almost opposite the island of Bahrein, which belongs to Great Britain. The Oman coast is the corner of the Arabian peninsula which projects into the gulf. Its western side is known as "the pirate coast.")

On January 27 the "Perseus" reported to the naval authorities, and on January 31 telegraphed as follow: "Regret very little hope. Search not yet complete on the Omen Coast. A later message stated that a rumour had reached Linga that a Targistan dhow, while gun-running, had an encounter with a naval party off Kalul Island, and escaped after the British officer in charge had been shot Nothing further appears to have been heard in conection with this rumour, but on February 10 the Commanding Officer of the "Perseus" telegraphed that the bath had been given up as lost. The deaths of the crew were assumed to have occurred on January 20. Since then there has been no statement on the subject until the issue of the official notice given above.

The World writes:, Circumstances—alter cases. Not long since the Admiralty especially dramatic circumstances reported the probable loss in the Persian Gulf of a cutter and her crew. The loss was stated to be certain, a day or so back, when the papers were full of Antarctic news. The announcement passed unnoticed. Yet these men, too, died in action, and probably died from thirst in tropical heat—a hideous end. Only their bodies were not found, nor does the country care about police work in the Persian Gulf. But to these men, too, we owe the tribute paid to dangerous duty honourably done."

For the benefit o the dependents on those who have lost their lives a concert is shortly to be given in Bombay by officers and men of H. M. S. "Highflyer" and "Philomel."

BETTING INDUCEMENTS BILL.

PROPOSAL BY THE SPORTING PRESS.

It is announced that a conditional agreement has been arrived at by the "Sporting Life," the "Sportsmen," and the Sporting Chronicle," and the majority of the weekly sporting papers to cease publishing tipsters' advertisements. It has also been arranged that the insertion of bookmakers' advertisements will be regulated by a Press control committee, to which official and unofficial information will be confidentially submitted.

Mr. W. Lints Smith, the editor of the "Sporting Life," in conversation with a Press representative yesterday, said that the Sporting Press recognized that Lord Durham, Lord Derby and Lord Newton had the best interests of racing at heart, and although they could not agree with them in the step which was taken by Lord Newton, they (the Sporting Press) were showing, by the enormous finanncial sacrifice, amounting to many thousands of pounds, which they were making, that they were anxious to meet the wishes of the ruling authorities to the utmost possible extent. He could say for the "Sporting Life," and he thought also for other sporting papers, that no statement had been allowed to be published in a tipsters' advertisement at variance with the proof wires received long before racing begins. The racing authorities had acknowledged the scrupulous care exercised by the papers in that connexion, but considered that a useful public purpose would be served by the elimination of advertisements relating wholly to tipsters' businesses. The sporting papers were prepared to meet them, and also to co-operate in the control of bookmakers' advertisements, but they expected in that case to hear no more of Lord Newton's Bill, or any other measure for the curtailment of the betting facilities of the nation, or the restriction of racing.

INDIAN UNION SOCIETY.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Indian Union Society prides itself on two characteristics; it unites all parts of India; it also unites the sexes. Men and women have equal rights and equal responsibilities; women enter on exactly the same footing as men and hold office, even the presidency, by right of membership, irrespective of sex. That the Union has done good service in the seven or eight years of its existence, goes without saying; it draws Indians together for social intercourse; all parts of the country are represented and all creeds. The Society held high festival at the Waldorf Hotel on the 17th ultimo, and its cosmopolitan character was very evident. The President, Mr. M. N. Malik, is a Hindu; two of the speakers were Hindus, two Moslems and the quietly energetic Hon. Secretary was a Parsi, Mr. M. M. Gandevia, to whom the success of the evening is largely due. One of the speakers was an Indian lady, Mrs. S. V. Mukerjea, and an Indian lady, Mrs. Kinuk, a brilliant pianist, astonished and delighted the company. Nearly one hundred sat down to dinner, and among the guests were Sir Dorab J. Tata, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Havell, Zafar Ali Khan, the representatives of the Oxford University Indians' Club and the Cambridge Mejliss, Mr. Arnold, and a large gathering of members. Among those who wrote regretting their inability to be present were Mr. Harold Cox, Professor E. G. Browne of Cambridge, Dr Blake Odgers and Mr. Ameer Ali. Mr. Ratcliffe, in proposing the toast of India, deprecated the division of India into two: the past and the present; and considered that one reason why it is difficult for Indians and Europeans to understand each other is that so many Europeans believe that the India of the Vedas, of Ajunta, of the Asokan Empire, of the pagodas of the South, of the Moghul Empire has come and gone, has passed completely from the ken of mankind. He maintained that there is no great break between the past and present; that India to-day has great reserves of intelligence, of character and of power, ready for service. He urged that both Briton and Indian must get out of the atmosphere of distrust and see the good qualities in each other, must cultivate, in fact, what Mr. Sidney Webb has aptly called "Reciprocal Superiority." Sir M. M. Bhownaggree replied and in welcoming the idea of mutual confidence, revealed a journalistic secret and frankly gave it away to anyone who cared to make use of it. He said that if ever he were happy or unhappy enough to start a newspaper, he should call it "The Interpreter," considering that to be an interpreter between East and West would be a most useful and necessary function. He saw the dawning of a day of better understanding, but much had to be done before high noon was reached, and there were responsibilities on both sides, British and Indian. He succeeded in edging in a few straight words about the development of India's resources, and welcomed Sir Dorab Tata as one responsible for carrying on the great industrial enterprises with which the name of Tata will ever be associated. Mr. Havell, responding to the toast of the guests, was blithe and humerous in finding it possible to bring in as relevant "the three topics which meet us whenever we open a newspaper: New Delhi, Home Rule, and Votes for Women!" The President concluded the speech-making by showing how the Indian Union afforded opportunities for Indians of all parts of the country to meet and understand each other better and said that the sojourn in England taught them how to work together for the common good—Hindu, Moslem, Parsi, Christian, man, woman. He hoped that the bond of union established here would be developed and strengthened as the members returned to India.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD Mar. 6.

The members of the Ladies' Literary Society laid us under a fresh obligation by inviting us to a Book Tea on the cricket ground, last Saturday. Most of the representatives of books were quite cleverly executed and some few were really brilliant, prizes were given to those who were able to identify the most books. In this competition Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss Siewright tied for first place, but the latter won the toss for the prize. The men's prize was captured by Mr. F. O. Mackenzie. The President of the Society presented two special prizes for the best representations, and on a vote being taken, the Lady's Prize was won by Mrs. Robbin and the men's prize was awarded to Capt. Cairns, whose reward was a cake made to represent a book on "Modern Egypt"—most appropriate, as the subject of study had been Egyptology. It is to be hoped that the prize-winner was able to digest the edition de luxe of only one copy. On last Wednesday night, a small fancy dress dance took place at the club It was hugely enjoyed by all who turned up. The ladies, as usual, looked charming in their unvonted garbs and several of the men came in inimitable costumes, causing much merriment. The band of the 7th D. C. O. Rajputs supplied the music and dancing was kept up till about 3 a. m.

At the annual sports of the Schools' Athletic Association, the R. C. High School and the Government Middle School carried all before them, annexing the three cups or shields. Mr. D. B. Ambalal S Desai and Miss Chubb kindly gave out the prizes. We are still having it pleasantly cool here, but the warm weather cannot be very far off now.

MICHELIN NON-SKID.

Skidding is so frequent a cause of automobile accidents, both slight and serious, that every motorist must decide on some form of protection against it.

Anti-skid devices may be divided into two main classes, the detachable, and the non-detachable.

Steel chains, leather straps, and removable steel-studded leather treads are perhaps the best known of the first class. All these are widely used, but tyre manufacturers are agreed that such devices are expensive in the end because of the wear and tear they put on tyres.

Non-detachable devices frequently depend on some form of rubber elevation to check the skidding of the car. The experience of most motorists is that such rubber non-skids are of questionable value even before the studs or other elevations have worn away—a result that occurs more or less speedily.

Finally, there is the original type of non-skid devised by Michelin in which the rubber tread is reinforced by a tread of steel-studded leather. In Michelin non-skid the leather tread is an integral part of the tyre, and thus does not affect its resiliency, while the steel studs naturally wear longer than rubber and grip better on wet or muddy roads.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY

Usher's "Green Stripe" is Extra Old Scotch

The Whisky that will agree with you.

Sole Agents throughout India for the above and Usher's "Special Reserve" and "O. V. G."

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. — Ewart Latham & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East — Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

"HARD HIT!"

There is nothing more annoying than to see a bird going away "hard hit." But it happens very often when you use unreliable powder. Nobel's

"IMPROVED EMPIRE"

Powder gives a perfect pattern combined with high velocity and little recoil. Try it this season.

Manufactured only by NOBLE'S EXPLOSIVES CO., Ltd., Glasgow and London.

Wholesale Agents:—
EWART LATHAM & CO., Bombay.
Retail Agents:—TREACHER & CO., LD., Bombay.
MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY, Ammunition Dealers, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
GOOLAM HUSSAIN ALLIBHOY, do. do.
ABDULALLY NOORBHOY, do. do.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

MARWARI PROSECUTED.

HIS PLEA OF TIME-LIMIT AFTER SANCTION.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Fawcett at the Bombay High Court, yesterday heard an application in connection with an alleged false claim made by a Marwari against a Pardeshi, the latter praying for extension of time for filing a criminal complaint against Tejram Bhawaram, a Marwari who had sued him in the subordinate Judge's Court at Poona.

The circumstances under which the application was made are that the applicant, Govindram's father had borrowed some money from the Marwari and had executed a bond. The man died and the Marwari falsified his books and drew up another false document purporting to be a guarantee by the applicant to pay the amount due to the Marwari by his late father. On these false books and false documents the Marwari filed a suit in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona, and it was dismissed. The Judge remarking that it was a false claim and that the plaintiff in the suit should be prosecuted. His Honour said that it was only a fit case to go for trial before a magistrate.

The applicant had allowed six months as the time-limit for filing a criminal complaint to pass, before prosecuting the Marwari.

When he filed the complaint in the City Magistrate's Court against him, the Marwari raised a plea of defence that the time-limit had expired and that the prosecution could not go, hence the application.

Their Lordships ordered a notice to be issued against the Marwari to show cause why the prosecution against him should no proceed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

NAWAB OF BELA'S CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, disposed of the case in which Mr. Abdul Rasul Aram Khan, Nawab of Bela and his secretary, Narandas Sunderdas, and assistant secretary, Manekshaw Dhunjibhoy, were charged with cheating five persons.

The complainants in the case were Messrs. Sorabji and Jamsedji Khan, jewellers, and others, who alleged that the accused had induced them to part with certain goods valued at Rs. 15,000 on false pretences.

Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. Kapadia (pleader) defended the first accused, while Mr. Saher bar.-at-law, defended the second, and Mr. Pandit and Mr. Navalker the third accused. The prosecution was conducted by Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., and Mr. Kotwal pleader.

His Worship enquired if Mr. Velinkar was present. Being absent he was sent for, as he had undertaken to pay off the creditors. Mr. Velinkar came and said that the first accused had applied to the Insolvency Court for protection but that he was willing to pay off the creditors. The furniture dealer, from whom goods worth Rs. 936 had been taken was paid Rs. 325 as damages, and for the expenses of bringing them back from Surat.

His Worship, in acquitting all the accused, held that the defence story about the first accused's younger son's marriage and then taking of the things in the hope of being paid off by the first accused's niece and daughter-in-law, Mahamed Nesa Begum who had attained majority on 10th April 1912, was quite reliable. The first and second accused had not conspired to cheat.

His Worship believed the evidence of Mahamed Nesa Begum and said that there was all this bother because Mahamed Nesa Begum did not get her properties after gaining her majority owing to the absence of the Collector from Surat.

SEQUEL TO SAINT'S FEAST.

The case in which Peter Celestino de Costa charged Agostinho Rozario Siqueira with assault under sec. 323 of the I. P. C., was disposed of by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, and the accused was fined Rs. 75.

The complainant is a clerk employed by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and belongs to Aldona, a parish of Goa. The accused, too, came from the same place. The parishioners of Aldona, living in Bombay, celebrated the feast of the Patron Saint after raising subscriptions. Complainant was the secretary of the fund. The accused had assaulted the the treasurer, and complainant gave evidence in the case that ensued. Accused was convicted. As a result of that, accused quarrelled with the complainant on 30th January last, when complainant was near the Crawford Market and the Carnac Bridge accused abused and attacked him.

Mr. A. S Soares appeared for the prosecution and Mr. B. K. Mistri for the accused.

His Worship, after hearing evidence on both sides, convicted the accused and said that the complainant had told his story in a straightforward manner.

YOGI OF MOUNT ABU.

The case in which Kasidas Gopaldas was charged with cheating one Kersasji Bomanji, a Parsi priest, in respect of Rs. 3,624, by raising false hopes in the priest in regard to his marriage with a rich girl, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Frank Oliveira in the Mazagon Police Court. The accused, it was said, had represented himself as Yogi of Mount Abu.

The defence was that the complainant had been suffering from paralysis and came to the accused for treatment. A fee was settled of Rs. 400 and a part payment was made in advance. Complainant was cured and he paid the balance and granted a certificate. He recommended others to come for treatment to the accused, and offered the latter a packet of sugar and other presents. Complainant had lost money in speculation and wished to avoid paying maintenance money to his wife. That was why he had brought the case.

His Worship held that there was no evidence against the accused in support of complainant's story. Complainant had no high moral standard, and from the medical certificate produced it was clear that he had been under accused's treatment. The evidence of the man who had sold the silver articles showed that they had been purchased by accused. There was no evidence for a "prima facie" case, and therefore no charge should be framed.

The accused was discharged.

A RASH DRIVER.

One Mohan Mangru, a victoria driver, was fined Rs. 40 by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, for driving his gharry in a rash manner in Doctor-street about a month ago, and knocking a Mahomedan woman down. Sub-Inspector Chimanlal prosecuted.

HIS TWELFTH CONVICTION.

Yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced one Cassum Ibrahim, an old offender, who admitted about a dozen previous convictions, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including six weeks' solitary confinement, for picking the pocket of one Haroon Dawood and stealing a watch and chain worth Rs. 14 yesterday morning at Nall-bazar. Sub-Inspector Chimanlal prosecuted.

OLD OFFENDER.

A Hindu, named Chandalal Chaganlal, was convicted yesterday by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad in the Esplanade Police Court for stealing a purse containing Rs. 3 from one Mohamed Fateh Mohamed while the latter was making purchases in Null Bazar on Wednesday evening. He was caught red-handed when trying to escape.

The accused admitted previous convictions and was given four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERVANT ROBS HIS MASTER.

Balchandra Harichandra, a servant employed by Messrs. Volkart Bros. was charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, at the Esplanade Police Court, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 14-1-9 and some dresses worth Rs. 7.

The cashier of the firm, Mr. Mangesh Govind, had given the articles to the accused to be delivered to the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, but the latter had decamped after pledging his uniform with a Marwari.

He pleaded guilty and was given ten stripes.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "PERSIA," MAR. 8.

The P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer "Persia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Abbas, Mr. and Mrs. Sayad.
Abercrombie, Mrs. K.
Abraham, Miss F. M.
Agabeg, Mr. and Mrs. E. C.
Alfonso, Mr. J. C.
Alves, Captain and Mrs.
Ambler, Mr. J., Mrs. and child.
Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Andrews, Mr. E.
Angelo, Major J. C.
Annundale, Dr. N.
Armstrong, Mr., Mrs and child.
Baker, Master W. J.
Barclay, Mr. J.
Bartram, Captain H. B.
Basch, Mr. A.
Bauber, Mr. and Mrs K. K.
Beadle, Capt. and Mrs. R. D.
Best, Mr. J. Duncan.
Bignell, Captain B.H
Blois-Johnson, Maj. T. G.
Bombay, Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of and Chaplin
Bowman, Mr. and Mrs.
Brackstone, Mr. S. L.
Brearley, Miss.
Brittain, Mr. S. S.
Bromhead, Miss E.
Broome, Mr. L. R.
Buckland, Lt. S. L.
Buckland, Mrs. and child.
Burkett, Mr. C. H.
Burnside, Miss K. D.
Butler, Mrs. and infant.
Cadell, I.M.S., Lt.-Col.
Carapit, Mr. W. M.
Carruthers, Mrs. M. A
Cassels, Captain K. A.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.
Clifford, Capt. R.
Clinton, Miss F.
Connor, Mrs. Adams.
Cotes, Mrs. Everard.
Cotton, Mr. H. G.
Coventry, Mr. B.
Critchley, Mrs. and infant.
Crogham, Mrs.
Cruzier, Mr. H. M.
Cummins, Mr. H. J.
Cutting, Rev. W. and Mrs.
da Costa, Mr. P. J P.
Dauntesay, Mrs. J.
Davis, Captain H. L.
Dent, Mr. J. R. C.
Doake, Mr. R. B.
Downing, Mrs. and child.
Dyke, Maj., Mrs. P. H. and child.
Elles, Mr. P. G. M.
Ellis, Mr. W. B.
Elmore, Mr. John S.
Elsmie, Miss.
Ewart, Miss M.
Ferrier, Mr. W.
Findlay, Mr. C.
Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Gangoolly, Mr.
Garnett, Mrs. H.
Garrett, Mr., Mrs. J. H. and child.
Geldart, Mrs. W. and infant.
Gibson, Mr. A. J.
Gibson, Mr. J. G.
Gleadow, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Gokhale, Mr. B. K.
Goode, Mr., Mrs. R. A. and two infants.
Goodeve, Mrs. A. and infant.
Gregory, Miss.
Greig Mrs. John.
Gresham, Mr., Mrs., child and maid
Griffiths, Mr W. P.
Groves, Mr. T. W.
Guthrie, Smith Col.
Hall, Mr. Wm.
Hancock, Miss.
Haughton, Capt. S. G. S.
Hankin, Mrs Arthur, two children and ayah.
Harperink Mr.
Harrison, Mrs. F.
Henson, R.N., Lt.
Hetherington, Mr. C.
Hodson, Mrs. S.C.P.
Hopkinson, Mrs. and child.
Howard, Miss K.
Hughes, Miss M.
Humble, Mr.
Imam, Mr. Syed Hussain.
Impey, Miss.
Ison, Mrs. and infant.
Jackson, Dr., Mrs. T. S., child and infant.
Joyner, C.I.E., Mr. R. B.
Jung, Mr. Sohoab Nawaz.
Karck, Mr. A. T.
Kemble, Mr. F. A.
Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Ker, Sir Arthur.
Ker, Lady.
Kiernander, Mrs. E. M. and child.
Lampen, Col. and Mrs J.
Latimer, Mr., Mrs. C. nurse and infant.
Lea Wilson, Miss.
Lenahan, Mrs. and child.
Lloyd, Maj. and Mrs. K. H.
Lockhart, Mr. J. F. K.
Lowis, Mrs. R. M.
MacCaw, Miss.
Macmahon, Miss E. J.
Maddock, Dr. and Mrs.
Mansel, Capt. J. L.
Marre, Mrs.
Matheson, Mr. B. H.
McWatter, Capt. G. A.
Meik, Mr. C. S.
Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Middlemass, Lt. G. de S. H.
Miller, Mr. W. H.
Molesworth, Mr. W. J.
Montagu, The Hon'ble E. S.
Montagu, The Hon'ble Lionel.
Moore, Miss.
Morice, Capt. K. C. L.
Murray, Mr., Mrs. and child.
Murray, Mrs., two children and infant.
Newman, Miss M.
Nickson, Mr. Frank.
Nissen, Mr. and Mrs. F. C.
Norman, Capt. E. H.
Nunn, Mrs. Whyte.
Osborne, Mr. D. G. Smyth.
Peel, Mr. Home.
Perry, Maj. E. L.
Perry, Mr., Mrs. W. H and infant.
Perry, two Masters.
Pilkington, Mr. E.
Porteous, Maj. C. McL.
Price, Capt. W. H.
Puri, Mr. Neehal Dass.
Quinn, Mr.
Randle, Mrs. C. E.
Rapaport Mr. L.
Reddy, Mr. C. N.
Reddy, Mr. L. V.
Richardson Mr. and Mrs. C T.
Richardson, Miss.
Robertson, Mr. J.
Rodwell, Brig-Gen. and Mrs. E. H.
Samuel, Mr. W.
Sarkies, Mrs E. D.
Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. David.
Sathe, Mr. D. K.
Sewell, Capt. R. B. S.
Shannan, Mr. G. C.
Sindkar, Mr., Mrs., child and infant.
Simson, Miss.
Souner, Maj. H. M. W.
Speechly, Mrs.
Taylor, Mr.
Tennent, Mrs. and infant.
Tomlinson, Mr.
Treherne, Mrs. F. H.
Vandeleur, Lt. Col. and Mrs R.S.
Vander, Gucht Capt. G. T.
Verley, Mr. T. J.
Vickery, Capt.
Weir, Mr. A.
Weir, Miss E. W.
Whitehead, Mrs.
Wilkinson, Mr. H. E
Wilkinson, Mr. R. J.
Wilson Mr P. R
Woodhouse, Mrs. E. A.
Wright, Mrs. E.
Wright, Mr., and Mrs W. R. and three children.
Yaldem Thomson, Mr A.

NELSON BATHWICKS

who is appearing at the Olympia Picture Palace and Hall of varieties, Sandhurst Road, to-night and until further notice.

"DEAD" VICAR AT CAPE-TOWN.

EXCITING SCENES.

ANGRY THREAT TO A PHOTOGRAPHER.

A telegram dated Capetown, Feb. 18 says:—The steamer Port Lincoln, with the Rev. Mr. Knight, the vicar of Christ Church, Hunslet, on board, arrived at noon to day. Immediately upon the arrival of the liner "Herbert King," otherwise the Rev. Mr. Knight, became the centre of a group of eager reporters. In answer to their questions, he declared, with emphasis, that he had said his last word on the matter which had led to his departure from England.

A Press photographer appeared on board, and was preparing to photograph the vicar, but "King" in quiet but very firm tones informed him that if he attempted to take a photograph he would throw him into the sea. The photographer thereupon desisted from his attempt.

Though "King" refused to say anything, some particulars were gathered from fellow-passengers regarding the voyage of the vicar and his companion, Miss Grimes. They kept in the background, taking but little part in the sports and concerts which were held on board, although "King" played cricket. The impression which "King" made on his fellow-passengers was most favourable. The cause of his flight from England is understood by them to be that he took part in a "white slave" crusade in Leeds, but that his position necessitated his doing so quietly, almost subrosa, and it is suggested that, when this became known to his church colleagues, they "turned on him," with the result that he was obliged to leave. The suggestion that the vicar terrorised his wife is said by the passengers, on the strength apparently of "King's" own statements and his convincing way of making them, to be absolutely incorrect.

"King" while perfectly polite, appeared to resent so much attention from the Press.

He piteously requested one interviewer to do him a good turn and ask his colleagues to refrain from pestering him. During the voyage "King" placed the resignation of his holy orders in the hands of his Bishop by a wireless telegram.

The "King" episode is the sole topic of conversation amongst the Rev. Mr. Knight's six hundred follow passengers on board the Port Lincoln, being referred to in such phrases as "What about our honeymoon couple?" Every phase of the question is eagerly discussed, and the erstwhile popularity of the vicar bids fair to be succeeded by isolation. Mr. Knight and Miss Grimes were both allowed to land under the usual immigration permit. They spent the evening in the town and left the quayside in a motor car, followed by the jeers of their fellow passengers.—Reuter's Special.

MISS GRIMES AND THE PRESS.

The Central News correspondent at Capetown, describing efforts of the reporters to interview the elopping vicar, says that Mr. Knight, with his back against the wall, pleaded with the besiegers to be left alone, but, finding pleas useless, resorted to threats, as did Miss Grimes. She pushed the reporters away, threatened the cameramen, and cautioned Mr. Knight to remain silent. The reporters, however, were persistent, and eventually drew Mr. Knight into conservation.

It would seem that he and his companion were preparing for a trip ashore when the siege commenced. The resultant excitement aroused the curiosity of their fellow passengers, who were totally unaware of the identity of the couple, and clamoured for details. Mr. Knight declared that he had made a statement already, and refused further particulars, saying that his resignation had put an end to the matter. Beyond this for some time he refused to go, resolutely declining to deny, confirm, or explain anything; but at length he said that the gossips had had a great deal to do with his behaviour. When questioned as to his movements up to the time of the Port Lincoln's departure, Mr. Knight angrily turned away with a gesture of contempt, and could not be induced to make any statement.

Miss Grimes frequently interrupted the interogation, pushing the reporters aside in violent fashion, and warning Mr. Knight not to say a word. A lady friend proved as keen a watch-dog as Miss Grimes, and helped to frustrate the efforts of the photographers.

The secret of the cloping pair had been wonderfully well kept, even the ship's officers being in ignorance. They travelled as "Mr. and Mrs. King," and were looked upon as a young couple starting life in the new country. It had been remarked upon by the other passengers that they were always together, and they came to be considered a devoted and affectionate pair.

Mr. Knight was well liked among the emigrants, entering whole heartedly into the amusements of shipboard life. He was chairman of the sports committee, and took a prominent part in the concerts which were from time to time organised, figuring on these occasions as an effective elocutionist.

Questioned as to his plans for his future life, Mr. Knight said he did not know anything. So far as can be gathered as the result of inquiries among the passengers, the vicar during the voyage gave no clue to his intentions on his arrival at his destination.

Mr. Knight and Miss Grimes spent the day sightseeing about Capetown, being evidently determined to make the most of the time during which the ship remained in port. He is a good sailor, but Miss Grimes had a very uncomfortable journey, being seasick most of the time. Mr. Knight never gave his fellow passengers an inkling that he was a minister, and though the ship was without a chaplain he did not offer to assist with the services.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Feb. 16.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt. W B G Barne R A to be a Staff Captain for Artillery, and to be seconded, vice Capt, A J H Keyes (Feb. 5).

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut, E A Wienholt to be Capt. (Dec. 17, 1912).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Lieut, J R Little retires on temp. retired pay under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb. 19).

The following officers to be Adjutants :—Capt. J A Scarlett, vice Capt. E W Furse, seconded; Lieut, J A Bowles, vice Capt. V M C Napier, seconded (Feb. 1).

R G A—Lieut. D B C Sladen resigns his commission (Feb. 19).

Infantry.

R Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut R E McCallum is seconded for employmant with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps (Feb. 19).

Rueen's (R West Surrey Regt)—Sec Lieut A C Thomas to be Lieut (Feb. 1).

Buffs (E Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut D A Wilkins to be Lieut (Jan. 7).

R. Fusiliers (Cit of London Regt)—Sec Lieut R R Waddell Dudley to be Lieut (Nov 28, 1912).

Lincolnshire Regt—Capt R F G Bromhead retires on retired pay (Feb 19); Sec Lieut H St G Eagar to be Lieut (Jan 15).

Devon Regt—Superny Lieut J A Park is restored to the establishment (Jan 18).

Suffolk Regt Ca t A H. W. Temple retires on retired pay (Feb 19); Superny Capt G H Walford is restored to the establishment (Feb 19),

Leicestershire Regt—Capt H D Beamish retires on retired pay (Feb 19).

R Irish Regt—Lieut Col R O Kellett on completion of his period of service in command of a batt is placed on the Half-pay List (Feb 19) Major St J A Cox to be Lieut Col vice R O Kellett (Feb 19).

Alexandara Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt)—Capt C C Godwin is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Feb 1).

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut W G Bruxner-Randall resigns his commission (Feb 19).

R Welsh Fusiliers—Capt F C France Hayhurst retires on retired pay (Feb 19).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major B M S Henning retires on retired pay (Feb 19).

E Lancs Regt—Superny Capt W H Traill is restored to the establishment (Feb 1).

E. Surrey Regt.—Capt. J P. Benson retires on retired pay (Feb. 19).

Duke of Wellington's (W. Riding Regt). —Sec. Lieut. P V. Cornish to be Lieut. (Dec. 4, 1912).

Hampshire Regt.—Capt. D. Mills is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan. 13).

S. Staffs. Regt.— ec. Lieut. C G. Hume to be Lieut. (Jan. 14).

Black Watch (R. Highlanders)—Superny Lieut. A D C. Krook is restored to the establishment (Feb. 5).

Oxfordshire and Bucks LI.—Capt. the Hon. G W F S. Fojambe retires on retired pay (Feb 19).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (R. Berks Regt.)- Capt. L H M P. Cock rell retires on retired pay (Feb. 19).

Manchester Regt.—Sec. Lieut. P C. Hickte to be Lieut. (Feb. 1).

R. Dublin Fusiers—Major A. Dibley retires on retired pay (Feb. 19); Capt, G N. Cory, D S O. to be Major (Feb. 19); Brevet Major . Maclear, from Superny. Capt. is restored to the establishment (Feb. 1); Lieut, H C. Crozier to be Capt. (Feb. 1).

Rifle Brigarde (Prince Consort's own)—Lieut. H T C. Jonesvaughan is seconded for service with the Egyptian Hrmy (Jan. 13).

Army Service Corps.

The following Majors to be Lieut. Cols:—P C J Scott vice A Long D S O placed on Half pay List (Feb 1) J C G Longmore vice R H F Standen retired (Feb. 15)

The following Capts to be Majors:—R P S Elderton (seconded for service with the Egyptian Army) (Feb 1) T I N Mears (Feb 15) Lieut F K Puckle to be Capt (Feb 15)

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The following to be Lieuts. (on probation):—S A Smith F J Oarins M B H Beddingfield M B F C Davids n M B J F O Connell M B W O W Ball M B late Cade Dublin University O T C J Crocket M B E N Sealy J Rowe M B S D Large late Cadet Edinburgh University O T C E C Bedd ws G E Dyas late Cadet Inne of Court O T C A H Bridges C V Thornton M B C Helm lateCadet London Universisy O T C W P Croker M E late Codet DublinUniversity O T C Lieut A G Brown M B from the R A M C Special Reserve P D Warburtion M D Jachson (Jan 24).

Admiralty, 20th February,

Chief Gunner John Alfred Sampson Potter has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 21st February.

Regular Forces.

Commands and staff.

Captain Guy M. Darell, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H. M. L. Fundle, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta, and to remain seconded vice Lieutenant C G F Davidson, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th February,

The date of appointment of Lieutenant-Percy R H Lowrence oldstreem Guards, as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir G M Bullock K BB Governor and Commander-in-Chief Bermuda is 19th October 1912, and as stated in the Gazette of the 1st November.

Establishments.

Any Signal Schools, Captain Ernest F W Baker, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), from an Instructor, to be Commandant at Bulford. Dated 11th February.

Captain Oswald M. T. Frost, The Dorsetshire Regiment, to be an Instructor, and to be seconded. Dated 3rd February.

Cavalry.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own, Royal) Hussars, Seconded Lieutenant (on probation) William Sydney Murland to be Second Lieutenant Dated 22nd February.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Frederick V. Drake to be Lieutenant Dated 31st January,

14th (King's) Hussars, Captain Thomas C. King resigns his commission Dated 22nd February.

16th (The Queen's) Lieutenant Geoffrey D Hall retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Dated 22nd February.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—Frederick G. T. Deshon, Dated 6th January.

John D. B. Fulton, and to remain seconded. Dated 16th January.

Philip J. Paterson. Dated 16th January.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Robert H. B. Clark is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 4th February.

Supernumerary Captain Alfred J. H. Keyes is restored to the establishment. Dated 5th February.

Captain Cuthbert A. L. Graham to be an Adjutant vice W. B. G. Barne, seconded. Dated 5th February.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing, Second Lieutenant Vivian H. N. Wadham, 5th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Flying Officer, and to be seconded. Dated 5th December.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Supernumerary Lieutenant Iain MacDougall is restored to the establishment. Dated 18th January.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant George R. T. Gore to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October.

Scots Guards, Second Lieutenant Reginald V. Gipps to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th January.

Irish Guards, Lieutenant Alexander A. C. P. S. Perceval to be Captain. Dated 27th January.

Second Lieutenant Robert St. J. Blacker Douglass to be Lieutenant, Dated 27th January,

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Second Lieutenant Philip G, Barton to be Lieutenant, Dated 15th January.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Captain Sidney J Wilkinson is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force, Dated 8th February.

Supernumerary Captain Frederick J Lemon is restored to the establishment, Dated 8th February.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Major Charles J Tawney retires on retired pay, Dated 22nd February.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, Dated 22nd January.

Robert J McCloughin, and to remain seconded.

The Highland Light Infantry, Captain Hugh C. Storkwell retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd February.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain tanley R. McClintock is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 1st February.

Supernumerary Captain William Neish is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st February.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Tirso L. M. L. Mansfield is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st February.

The Rifle Baigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain Alexander R. Harman retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd February, 1913.

Second Lieutenant Rhys C. Mansel to be Lieutenant, Dated 6th November.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, the undermentioned Lieutenants are confirmed in their rank.

Army Chaplains Department.

The undermentioned Chaplains to the Forces, 4th lass, to be Chaplains to the Forces, 3rd Class :—

The Reverend Percy R. Mitchell, M. A. Dated 21st February.

The Reverend Gustavus Searle, M. A. Dated 22nd February.

The Reverend Frederick I. Anderson, M. A. Dated 22nd February 1913.

Memoranda.

Quartermaster and Honorary and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Free., The Durham Light Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 21st February,

General Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

Oswald Mosley Crosshaw, late Captain, 12th (Queen Alexandras Own Royal) Hussars, to be Captain. Dated 22nd February.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using ROTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market.

16" Smal size

... THE ...
"SECULAR"
Keyless Lever Watch.
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
18" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ... ... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ... ... „ 20

16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half hunting
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER case	„ 20	„ 24	„ 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue post free.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is a cooling, refreshing, satisfying and invigorating Food-Drink, made from Milk, Barley and Wheat. It is a Nature's Product and is absolutely pure. Try it for sleeplessness.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Of all Bazaars and Stores.

BE SURE

There is but only one Remedy to cure MALARIA

AND THAT IS

Dr. "CARL'S"
AGUE SPECIFIC.

Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.

Sold throughout India.

Sole Proprietors :—
M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

BURGOYNE

A most valuable Remedy for LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all Bronchial Affections is

BURGOYNE'S
EUCALYPTUS OIL
(A Specially Pure Distillate)

A few drops sprinkled on the Handkerchief will ward off COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c. NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.

In 4-oz. bottles. Specify "Burgoynes."

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.

FOR PURITY

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting too most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuses worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MR. BOURCHIER'S INDISCRETION.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier told an interviewer the other day that he has a personal acquaintance with five members of the present Cabinet, and all he can say is that Mr. Houghton has flattered them very considerably. It is rumoured to-night that the wives of Cabinet Ministers have crossed Mr. Bourchier's name off their visiting list.—"Daily Dispatch."

SCRIPTURAL DOSE.

He was a benevolent-looking old gentleman, and he seemed to be greatly concerned about my coughing. Each time an attack seized me, his newspaper would descend, and he would look across at me sympathetically. As he passed my seat on his way out, he crushed a small box into my hand, and, before I had time either to thank him or to refuse the gift, the car had started again. On a label sealing the box, I read —"Specially prepared tablets. An old and reliable cure for all ailments of the flesh. Dose, one tablet after meals."

Something of the donor's confidence took hold of me, and I felt that cough as good as gone. I reached home in a pleasurable anticipation. My dinner, usually a prolonged and enjoyable part of the day's routine, was on this occasion taken only as a necessary condition to sampling the nostrum. The meal finished, I broke the seal, only to find that the "specially prepared tablets" were merely pieces of cardboard bearing short Scriptural texts. And for once my spirit was not responsive to the sacred writings.—"Glasgow News."

PAYING HIM OUT.

The bright little surgery at the rear of the doctor's house was occupied by two—the medical man and a patient who was being attended to for the last time, seeing that he had got over his illness. "Yes, ," said the doctor; "you're all right now. You needn't come here again." "But, sir," remarked the patient, "vot aboot der bill? I ain't got mooch money. Vill you dake der bill out in trade?" The doctor looked the man up and down. "Well, I might do so," he replied. "What is your business?" "I am der leader of der liddle Cherman band, sair. Ve vill play in front of your house every evening for von month."—"Liverpool Post."

ACTOR'S TAXI WHISTLE.

I wonder how many men carry a taxi whistle about with them, and use it themselves if they happen to want a cab in the street. I was coming along Piccadilly one night lately with an actor, who had just come out of his theatre, and as I could find no 'bus, I said I should have the first empty taxi that came along. "Taxi?" said he, "I'll soon get you one"; and, producing a whistle from his waistcoat pocket, he stood up unabashed on the pavement opposite the Burlington Arcade and blew it.—"Manchester Guardian."

PARCEL POST.

I once saw a gentle-mannered old man approach a busy Victorian porter with a neatly-tied parcel which he wished to despatch to Gohang. He carefully affixed the stamps and delivered the treasure into the porter's hands. The official looked it over calmly and dispassionately: then he howled to a remote confederate, "Bill—Go'ang!" and flung the thing over his shoulder. It whizzed across the office and, hitting the handle of a churn, burst like a bomb and poured its contents into a large basket.

I shall never forget the expression on the consignor's wrinkled face as he darted round the counter and rescued the fragments. The porter merely looked reproachfully at the stooping ancient's back, and drawled, by way of reply to his muttered threats, "We can't pars things roun' on "trays!"

On the whole, it was the most dignified rebuke I ever heard administered under trying conditions. "Sydney Bulletin."

PEPYS AT THE PRESENT.

Walked to St. James Park for my liver, and there met a pack of five wild women, they demanding of me wherefore I have broaken faith them in the matter of the voat. This was I at a loss to understand, and would know what thay were at till at length I discovered they had taken me for my Lord Crewe. Of which errour, they being mighty threatening, I did make haste to disabuse them, but would not believe me, calling me a perjured liar for my payns, and one wilder than the rest made a pass at me with the ferrule of her umbrella, which I featly dodged, yet only by inches, and walkt rapidly away, but did not (Heaven is my witness) run, in the direction of Whitehall, they hard on my heels, jabbering and gesticulating.

At last encountered a policeman, who called a taxi, and so made good my escape. Lord! what is the peril of these times when a peaceable man may not walk abroad in the streets without going in danger of his life at the umbrellas of these Mænads, and but for the timidity of the Ministry they should be all in Bridewell.—The New Pepys in "Truth."

TO CLIENT'S ACCOUNT.

My employer was an accountant not renowned for the despatch with which he got out his audits. One morning he told his managing clerk that he had received a complaint from Mr. L——, a client, and he said, "He's in an awful temper, and he's coming to see me this morning. I must do something to mollify him."

Then turning to me he said, "Run and get me two shilling cigars, and be quick." I did so, and he placed them in his case.

A few minutes later Mr. L—appeared and was affably received and invited into the private office, from which there presently emanated the perfume of good cigars.

After Mr. L——had gone my employer, with a smile on his countenance, remarked to his managing clerk, "I've managed him all right." Then turning to his cashier, he said, "Book two shillings to Mr. L——'s account—expenses,"—"Manchester Guardian."

PLAY THAT SETTLED STRIKE.

The revival of that remarkable play "Strife" at the Liverpool Repertory Theatre reminds us of an incident which occurred during its last visit. The owner of a South Wales steel works, at that time staying in Liverpool, went to see the play. He was much worried at the time by a very obstinate strike which had broken out among his men. He was much impressed by the play, and telegraphed home offering to pay the cost of a visit to Liverpool by the ringleaders of the strike. A number of them came, and their employer sent them to see "Strife." They returned home the next day, and before the end of the week the strike was settled. That employer is coming again to visit the Repertory Theatre this week.—"Liverpool Post."

WIFE'S CIGARS AGAIN.

Mrs. Noowedde (weeping): You don't love me any more. You give all those beautiful cigars I give you Christmas to the janitor and the hall boy.

Noowedde: Don't cry, darling, they'll bring them back soon.—"Life."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Feb. 21.

From all parts of the world Christianity has obtained its members, the Cæsars even yielded to its magnetic influence, until the great city over which they reigned obtained prominence as the central of the Christian world. The case of a Christian sovereign wishing to embrace Judaism is thus all the more remarkable. And it is interesting to recall that at one time England itself came near being ruled by a Jewish Sovereign. William Rufus cherished such friendly sentiments towards the Jews that organized a public disputation in London between Rabbis and Bishops on the claims of their respective creeds, promising, if the former prevailed, to embrace Judaism. As is usually the case in such discussions, both sides claimed a victory, and the King remained a Christian.

The title of the late Earl Nelson, does not descend from the great Admiral (who was only a Baron and Viscount), but was granted to his brother and successor in token of Horatio's services to the nation. The Dukedom of Bronte, conferred on the Admiral by the King of Naples, has passed into the Bridport family. It is rather curious that there has been no direct succession in the case of either of the two great "war" peerages of Nelson and Wellington. The present Duke of Wellington succeeded his brother, and is the third son of the great Duke's second son. Nelson was succeeded by his brother. The first Earl left no direct heir, and the succession passed to the son of the eldest sister of Horatio. The present heir to the title was not born "in the purple." He is the second and eldest surviving son.

To-day congratulations go to the Princess Royal, who was born on February 20,1867. As the eldest daughter of the late Sovereign, the title of Princess Royal should have accrued to her from the date of her father's accession, but her reception of it was deferred until four years later. It was not till 1905 that she was declared Princess Royal. Since the death of the Duke of Fife on January 29 of last year the Princess Royal has lived in almost complete retirement. At all times however, she infinitely prefers a country to a town life and is versed in every kind of work connected with the management of a country estate. Her Royal Highness is so devoted to her daughters that she has never been separated from them even for one day.

The attitude of the "National Review" towards Germany and German statesmanship presents a striking contrast to that of its editor's uncle, Fitzhardinge Maxse, who in the seventies, was for some time Governor of Heligoland ere yet that rocky islet had been exchanged for Zanzibar. Bismark and his methods never had a more fervid admirer than this Maxse, who used to keep the Iron Chancellor's luncheon-table regularly supplied with the lobsters which were almost the only product of the barren rock at the mouth of the Elbe. Having little or nothing to do in the way of governing his little island, Maxse employed his time in translating into English "Prince Bismarck's Letters to his Wife, his Sister, and others," dedicating the work to the Princess "with the sincerest respect and admiration." Rudolf Lindau, chief of the German Press Department, used to spend all his summer holidays in Heligoland as the guest of its English Governor.

There would be no speeches to report, no parliament, and no great orators, were we to copy the example set us by certain less civilised countries.

The Duke of Connaught, who received the honours of chiefdom from the Indians of the Six Nations, had no calls made upon his eloquence, as on these occasions speeches are not expected. The Indian chiefs, who, in the early forties of the last century, paid a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor, maintained such absolute silence during their one-sided conversation with her late Majesty as to cause her some embarrassment. How would a late great liberal shape under these conditions?

It is possible to distinguish a woman's handwriting from a man's. But lately we have learnt that every action performed by a woman receives an indelable femininse stamp. We are indebted for this pleasing piece of information to a curious phrase in the "Daily Mirror's" account of the outrage at Mr. Lloyd George's house. In speaking of the unexploded bomb tied round with rope, it says: "The knot is that of a woman." What is the distinction between the sexes in the matter of knot-tying?

It is reported that the King of Denmark will shortly pay a visit to Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House. As his Danish Majesty is the tallest monarch in Europe, it is probable that the bed at Marlborough House, which was specially made for the late King Leopold, will have to be requisitioned for his use. King Haakon, the King of Denmark's next brother, is nearly as tall, but he has not the athletic proportions of King Christian, being of much more slender build. The rulers of Europe have lost somewhat in the matter of inches since the eighties of last century, when an exceptionally tall company of monarchs occupied the various thrones. The gigantic Tsar Alexander III, the equally tall though less robust King Leopold II., the Kaiser Wilhelm I., and his successor the Emperor Frederick, King Christian IX., Kaiser Francis Joseph, and the King of Greece (the only two survivors) were all men well over six feet.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

TRICYCLES : : :
PERAMBULATORS : : :
COMBINATION BEDSTEADS : :

FANCY TOYS, BEST PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.

A mere inspection of our heavy assorted stock in our Show-room is respectfully solicited.

Charges Moderate.

ENGLISH GOODS TRADING CO.,

35, HORNBY ROAD, Fort, BOMBAY.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY:

ALSO AT:—

3, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS:—

MESSRS. BEST & CO.! MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—

MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO. KARACHI.

NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

2067 Enamel, Platinum and Diamond Locket, Rs. 120.

2069 Pearl and Diamond all Platinum Rs. 495.

2069 Enamel, Diamond and Pearl Platinum fronted, Rs. 2 55.

2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl, Rs. 98.

2075 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 93.

2903 Pearls and Olivin Rs. 52.

2074 Aquamarine and Pearls, Rs. 350.

2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 141.

2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold, Rs. 36.

2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.

2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold, Rs. 45.

NOTE.—All prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LD., JEWELLERS WATCHMAKERS

BOMBAY & POONA.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON, CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co. have the best stock of Brass, Reed and String Band Instruments and appurtenances in India.

Agents for

MESSRS. BOOSEY & Co., AND MESSRS. BESSON & Co.'s

CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS.

FLUTES	Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 275
PICCOLOS	Re. 1/- to Rs. 64
DRUMS	Rs. 30 to Rs. 275
CORNETS	Rs. 20 to Rs. 189
CLARIONETS ...	Rs. 15 to Rs. 200
TENOR HORNS...	Rs. 40 to Rs. 174
BARITONES ...	Rs. 50 to Rs. 174
EUPHONIONS...	Rs. 60 to Rs. 220
BOMBARDONS...	Rs. 85 to Rs. 320
TROMBONES Slide	Rs. 35 to Rs. 60
TROMBONES Valve...	Rs. 45 to Rs. 189
SAXOPHONES...	Rs. 154 to Rs. 198

TTINGS for all instruments kept in Stock.

REPAIRS carefully executed. List Free.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

Telegrams "ROSEBUD", Bombay.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries, etc., etc.

New features, including illustrations, added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Rs. 1-3.

For Readers—

Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—

Absolutely sure medium.

For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates Please write to the MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE

WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately. "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
(OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,
131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

FEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL"	"SHELL"
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements.

If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half freshly made tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate, its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the beverage.

BENGER'S FOOD

also mixes agreeably with stimulants when these may be medically recommended.

"Benger's Food and how to use it, for Infants, Invalids and the Aged"—a handsome 48 page booklet, post free from BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

THE "TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

it equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. Branches in the East:

CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 1827.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.

"MIRACLE" ×12

"TOURIST" × 8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY.

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

Rs. 135. Rs 75.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL

OPERA GLASSES,

BINOCULARS,

TELESCOPES,

etc.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7 Hornby Row,

Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,

Fort, BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous, Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

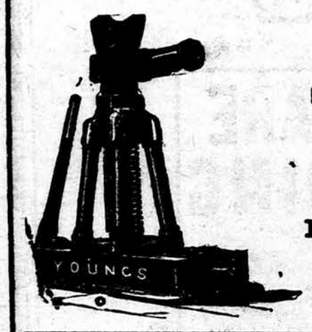
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE

NEWEST IDEAS

IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with ABSOLUTE SECURITY for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
O. C. B. WIMBUSH.
GENERAL AGENTS, MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.